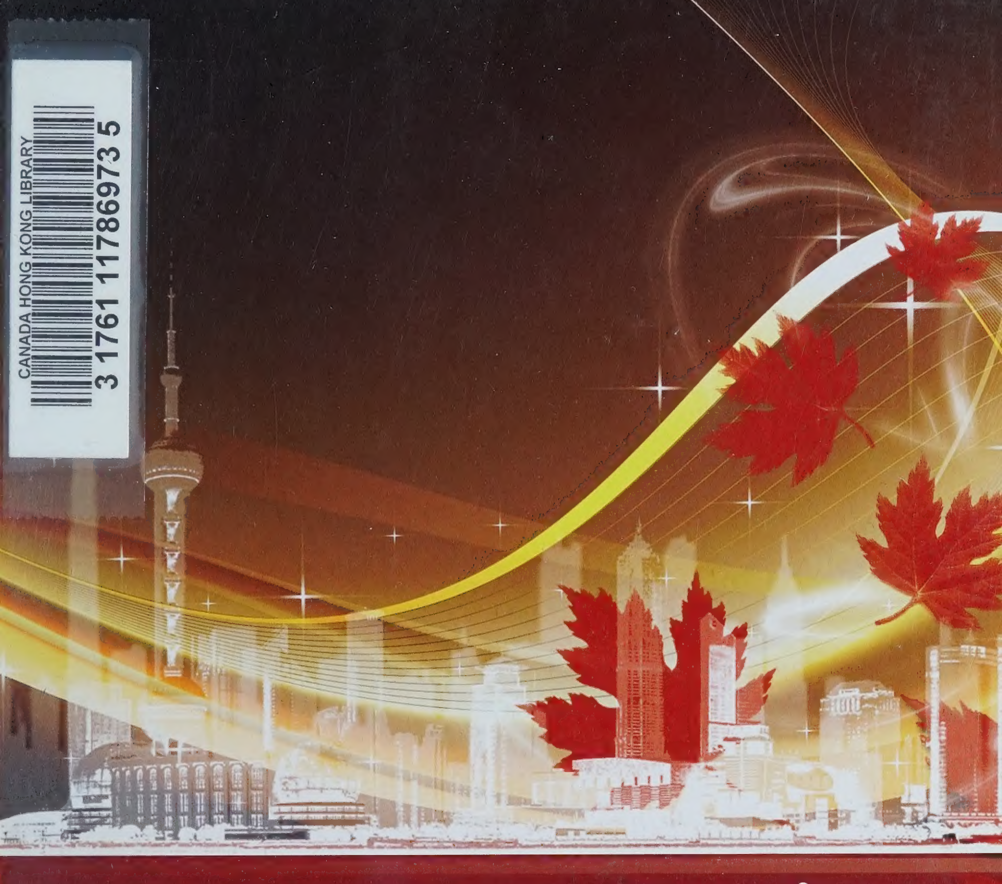


红楓傳奇

CHINESE CANADIAN LEGEND

2010
第十一期 Volume 11

2010年度紅楓傳奇人物

李紹麟　從移民到緬省省督
李金艷　一位中國農村姑娘成為加拿大法學權威
路明光　從體育兵到食品進口商
伍衛權　從小立志行醫
黃永忠　獻身消防生涯
周松年　學而優從商



華商網絡協會
榮譽出版及發行



編輯　周　鑒
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內頁設計　何冠文
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To Bridge . . .

乘風破浪覓理想
情繫楓橋締傳奇

Chinese Canadian Legend 2010

presented by

The Asian Business Network Association

Honourary Patrons

The Hon Vivienne Poy
Senator, the Senate of Canada

Chen Ligang
Consul General of the People's Republic of China in Toronto

Maureen Siu
Director, Hong Kong Economic & Trade Office (Canada)

Honourary Advisors

John Man

Stephen Siu

Organizing Committee Co-Chairs

Dennis Au-Yeung

Alexandra Ngan

Selection Committee Chair

Stanley Kwan

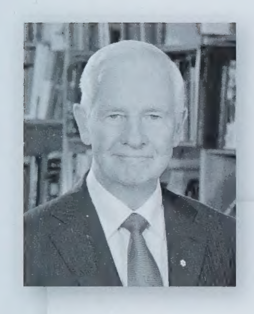
President
Asian Business Network Association

Bammy Wong

This event also celebrates
The 40th Anniversary of the Establishment of Diplomatic Relations
between Canada and China

Contents







THE GOVERNOR GENERAL · LE GOUVERNEUR GÉNÉRAL

I am pleased to send warm greetings to all those in attendance at the Chinese Canadian Legend 2010 awards gala, presented by the Asian Business Network Association.

Forty years ago, the beginning of official diplomatic relations between Canada and China focused on the affirmation of common values and the celebration of unique customs and heritage. Today, at the international and individual level, we are proud to continue this fruitful dialogue based on equality and mutual respect. The award recipients being honoured at tonight's gala have made outstanding contributions to their communities and to Canada as a whole. Inspired by the example set by these remarkable Chinese Canadians, may we continue to honour our traditions while enriching the spirit of co-operation within Canada and worldwide.

I congratulate the individuals being recognized tonight and commend the organizers for bringing people together to share their traditions and recognize achievement. Have a wonderful celebration.

David Johnston

October 2010







PRIME MINISTER . PREMIER MINISTRE

I am pleased to extend my warmest greetings to everyone attending the Chinese Canadian Legend 2010 Award Gala, hosted by the Asian Business Network Association (ABNA).

Founded in 1994, the ABNA is committed to recognizing the achievements of Chinese Canadians, supporting entrepreneurial success in the community, and enhancing the ties of friendship and trade between Canada and China.

Tonight, you have gathered to honour several outstanding individuals. Our country has benefitted from their efforts, and I would like to join with you in saluting this year's award recipients for their hard work, determination, and contributions to society.

This event also provides an ideal chance to celebrate the bonds of mutual respect and cooperation between China and Canada, as we mark the 40th anniversary of Canada-China diplomatic relations, as well as the 100th anniversary of the opening of Canada's trade office in Shanghai.

On behalf of the Government of Canada, I wish you a memorable evening, as well as continued success.

The Rt. Hon. Stephen Harper, P.C., M.P.

OTTAWA
2010





HONOURARY PATRON

SENATE SÉNAT
CANADA

加拿大國會參議院議員
利德蕙
安省多倫多市

The Honourable Vivienne Poy
Toronto, Ontario

October 30, 2010

Dear Friends,

As Honourary Patron of the Chinese Canadian Legend Award 2010 Gala, I would like to congratulate this year's Chinese Canadian Legends.

For the past decade, the Asian Business Network Association has recognized that it is essential to celebrate Chinese Canadian role models. Each year, these extraordinary individuals, who have made significant contributions to Canada and the world, have an opportunity to tell their unique stories, and inspire others.

On behalf of the Senate of Canada, I would like to thank the Asian Business Network Association for supporting this wonderful event which celebrates exceptional individuals who have made a difference.

Yours truly,

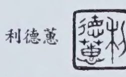
Vivienne Poy

各位朋友：

欣逢華商網絡協會年度《紅楓傳奇》頒獎晚宴，謹代表加拿大參議院申致賀忱。

多年來《紅楓傳奇》表揚社區成功傑出人士，積極影響社會產生激勵及啟發的作用，成為社區極為成功及有意義的活動。

感謝所有熱心人士的支持，在此謹向全體得獎人致賀，並恭祝晚宴圓滿成功，嘉賓健康愉快。

利德蕙  敬賀

Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0A4 (613) 943-7854 (613) 943-7856 (fax) E-mail: poyv@sen.parl.gc.ca http://sen.parl.gc.ca/vpoy/

賀辭 Greetings



HONOURARY PATRON



中华人民共和国驻多伦多总领事馆
The Consulate General of the People's Republic of China
240 St. George Street, Toronto, Ontario, Canada. M5R 2N5 Tel:416-964-7260 Fax:416-324-6468

敬贺华商网络协会 2010 年红枫传奇人物颁奖大会：

华商网络善举绵延

红枫传奇激励英才

中华人民共和国驻多伦多总领事

陈文钢

二〇一〇年九月十六日





HONOURARY PATRON



Hong Kong Economic & Trade Office
The Government of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region
香港特別行政區政府香港經濟貿易辦事處

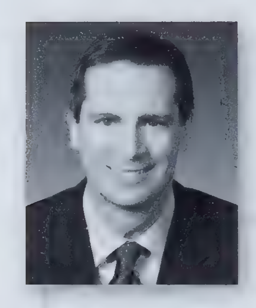
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二零一零年【紅楓傳奇】頒獎大會
圓滿成功

滔滔白浪橫眉看
片片紅楓著力裁

香港特別行政區政府
駐加拿大香港經濟貿易辦事處
處長 蕭慕蓮
二零一零年十月三十日

174 St. George Street, Toronto, Ontario M5R 2M7 Tel: (416) 924-5544 Fax: (416) 924-3599, (416) 924-3542
Web Site: www.hketo.ca E-mail: info@hketotoronto.gov.hk







Premier of Ontario - Premier ministre de l'Ontario

October 30, 2010

A PERSONAL MESSAGE FROM THE PREMIER

On behalf of the Government of Ontario, I am delighted to extend warm greetings to everyone attending the Chinese Canadian Legend 2010 Award Gala.

As Ontarians, we take every opportunity to celebrate our uniqueness and embrace our diversity — diversity that provides us with a tremendous competitive advantage on the world stage, and gives us our strength, character and heart. The Chinese Canadian community is a vital part of that cherished diversity, and has done much to enhance the social, cultural and economic life of Ontario, and Canada as a whole.

This gala is an ideal occasion to acknowledge the achievements of outstanding Chinese Canadians. And it is an invaluable opportunity to learn more about the contributions these individuals have made to our province. By celebrating their vision, spirit and commitment to excellence, you inspire other Chinese Canadians to follow in their footsteps.

I would also like to thank the Asian Business Network Association for its leadership in publishing the eleventh edition of this important volume. Thanks to your tireless efforts, you are ensuring that all Ontarians are able to reflect on and appreciate the spirit and determination of remarkable Chinese Canadians.

Please accept my best wishes for a memorable gala and for much ongoing success.

Dalton McGuinty
Premier







Premier of Alberta

Office of the Premier
Legislature Building
Edmonton, Alberta
Canada T5K 2B6
Telephone 780 427 2251
Fax 780 427 1349

Message from Honourable Ed Stelmach
Premier of Alberta

On behalf of the Government of Alberta, I would like to extend greetings to everyone attending the Chinese Canadian Legend 2010 Award Gala.

This year marks the 40th anniversary of official diplomatic relations between Canada and China and the 11th edition of the Chinese Canadian Legend Award. These prestigious awards recognize and honour Canadians who have demonstrated leadership in their respective fields while making significant contributions to their communities. I am proud to live in a country that has reaped enormous benefits from its official policy of multiculturalism, and I applaud the Asian Business Network Association for its commitment to recognizing excellence and innovation. These awards, and the remarkable men and women who receive them, will inspire future generations of Chinese Canadians to reach for even greater heights.

Congratulations to tonight's recipients, and best wishes to all for a memorable evening and continued success in the years to come. Enjoy the gala!

Ed Stelmach

October 30, 2010

Alberta

Freedom To Create Spirit To Achieve







October 30, 2010

A Message from the Premier

As Premier of the province of British Columbia, it is my pleasure to join with the Asian Business Network Association in congratulating this year's recipients of the Chinese Canadian Legend Award.

Established in 2000, this Award recognizes and honours Chinese Canadians who have made significant contributions to the community through outstanding achievements in their field. BC's multicultural composition has played an important role in the development of our great province. This diversity fosters an environment of acceptance and understanding, and is a source of pride and strength for British Columbians. We are so fortunate to be living in such an enriched province.

I would like to commend the ABNA and everyone involved with hosting the Chinese Canadian Legend 2010 Award Gala.

I hope everyone has a memorable and enjoyable evening.

Sincerely,

Gordon Campbell
Premier

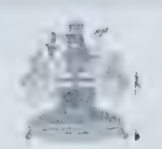


Province of British Columbia
Office of the Premier
www.gov.bc.ca

PO Box 9041 Stn Prov Govt
Victoria BC
V8W 9E1







PREMIER OF MANITOBA

Legislative Building
Winnipeg, Manitoba, CANADA
R3C 0V8

A MESSAGE FROM THE PREMIER OF MANITOBA

As we celebrate 40 years of official diplomatic relations between Canada and China, this is a wonderful opportunity to reflect on what Chinese-Canadians have added to our country's multicultural tapestry. The publication "Chinese Canadian Legend" serves to recognize the valuable contributions those in the Chinese-Canadian community have made to Canada. Through outstanding achievements in their chosen fields, as well as dedication to their communities and culture, the recipients of the Chinese Canadian Legend Award provide inspiration to future generations.

I am pleased to be visiting China in mid-September. I will be joined by Manitoba's Lieutenant Governor, His Honour Philip Lee, and about 28 companies and organizations – making this Manitoba's largest delegation ever to China. We will be promoting the importance of Manitoba as a gateway for Chinese companies interested in entering the Canadian and North American markets, highlighting our unique assets such as CentrePort Canada – Manitoba's inland port – and the Port of Churchill. We will also be promoting Manitoba as a location of choice, not just for business, but for tourism, immigration and international education as well.

Thank you to the Asian Business Network Association for publishing the Chinese Canadian Legend, giving important recognition to the deserving recipients. On behalf of the Province of Manitoba, congratulations and best wishes for continued success and achievement.

Greg Selinger





Premier's Message

On behalf of the Province of Nova Scotia, and in honour of the 40th anniversary of official diplomatic relations between Canada and China, it is my pleasure to extend warm greetings to everyone attending the Chinese Canadian Legend 2010 Award Gala.

Over the past decade, the Chinese Canadian Legend has recognized and honoured 65 outstanding role models in Canada's Chinese community. All of the honourees' stories are published in a book, and this year marks the 11th edition.

The Chinese community in Nova Scotia is a tight-knit and strong one. That's due largely in part to the immense pride the Chinese have in their culture and heritage, an attitude that I believe is shared by all Nova Scotians.

I want to take this opportunity to congratulate those being honoured at this year's award gala, and thank them for the exceptional work they are doing every day to help make life better for the people in their communities.

Enjoy the evening, and please come visit us in Nova Scotia at your earliest opportunity.

Sincerely,

Darrell Dexter
Premier







Greetings From Premier Ghiz

On behalf of the Government of Prince Edward Island, it is my distinct pleasure to join with the Asian Business Network Association in recognizing and honouring those Chinese Canadians who have made significant contributions to Canada and the world community through their outstanding achievements.

This year is a special year marking both the 11th edition of *Chinese Canadian Legend*, the publication that immortalizes these upstanding individuals, and the 40th anniversary of official diplomatic relations between Canada and China. *Chinese Canadian Legend* acknowledges that self-confidence, creativity, initiative and leadership are the basis for independence and success in life. The award recipients are important role models for old and new immigrants–aspiring entrepreneurs within your community.

Your courage and indomitable spirit, as well as your efforts to encourage and develop the entrepreneurial spirit in others make you very deserving of this special recognition and honour.

Robert Ghiz
Premier of Prince Edward Island







Mot du premier ministre

Cette année, l'Asian Business Network Association nous présente la dixième édition du Chinese Canadian Legend. Une occasion de se rassembler et de rendre hommage à des femmes et à des hommes dont la carrière a de quoi inspirer. Des gens entreprenants, déterminés, passionnés, dont les succès en affaires méritent d'être cités en exemple, dont la contribution permet le rayonnement et le développement de la grande communauté chinoise du Canada.

Au nom du gouvernement du Québec, c'est avec plaisir que je joins ma voix à celle de toutes les personnes rassemblées ici ce soir pour féliciter les récipiendaires des Chinese Canadian Legend Award.

Excellente soirée à tous!

Jean Charest

This year, the Asian Business Network Association is presenting the 10th edition of the Chinese Canadian Legend, an opportunity to come together and to pay tribute to the individuals whose careers are the stuff of inspiration. People who are resourceful, determined, and passionate, whose success in business is example-setting and whose contribution extends the reach and development of Canada's great Chinese community.

On behalf of the Government of Québec, I am pleased to join with everyone gathered here to congratulate the Chinese Canadian Legend Awardees.

Best wishes to all for an excellent evening!

Québec





Chinese Canadian Legend 2010 Awards Gala

On behalf of the Government of Saskatchewan, I am pleased to extend a warm welcome to everyone attending the Chinese Canadian Legend 2010 Award Gala.

The people of Saskatchewan are proud to be part of an open, vibrant, and multicultural society. Now in its 11th year, this notable event celebrates and honours outstanding Chinese Canadians who have made important contributions to Canada and to the world. This year's honourees will join the ranks of the over sixty-five individuals who have received this prestigious recognition since 2000. Their perseverance, vision and illuminating spirit are an inspiration to us all.

This year is significant because it marks the 40th anniversary of official diplomatic relations between Canada and China. Saskatchewan has benefitted from our relationship with China, in the areas of trade, investment, and immigration. We hope that the coming decades foster continued cooperation between our two great countries.

I applaud the Asian Business Network Association (ABNA) on your long-standing support for this annual event and ongoing service to all Chinese Canadians.

Welcome to all and best wishes for a memorable evening.

Brad Wall
Premier

pcu-regina









Frank Scarpitti
Mayor

October 30, 2010

MESSAGE FROM MARKHAM

On behalf of Members of Council and the Town of Markham, I am pleased to extend our best wishes to all those attending the ***Chinese Canadian Legend 2010 Award Gala*** hosted by the Asian Business Network Association.

Cultural diversity is one of our community's greatest assets and I commend the Asian Business Network Association for providing a business friendly environment for Asian entrepreneurs and professionals to connect with people and resources. We are pleased to join you in celebrating the 40th anniversary of official diplomatic relations between Canada and China. Our Chinese Canadian community has been instrumental in strengthening our competitiveness on the global market.

Our heritage is important to us. We have worked hard to promote our Town's motto, "Leading While Remembering". We recognize the importance of developing a sense of awareness for our history and I commend the Asian Business Network Association for establishing the Chinese Canadian Legend Award to recognize the outstanding contributions of Chinese immigrants.

As Mayor, I am pleased to have this opportunity to show our support for your organization and to extend our best wishes for an enjoyable evening.

Yours sincerely,

Frank Scarpitti
Mayor

The Corporation of the Town of Markham, Anthony Roman Centre, 101 Town Centre Boulevard, Markham, Ontario L3R 9W3
Tel. 905 475 4872 • Fax: 905.479.7775 • fscarpitti@markham.ca • www.markham.ca







OFFICE OF THE MAYOR

October 30, 2010

Dear Friends:

On behalf of members of Council and the residents of the City of Mississauga, I am pleased to congratulate you on the publication of the 11th Edition of the Chinese Canadian Legend.

The Chinese Canadian Legend is an important publication as it shows the spirit, determination and successes of Chinese-Canadians and these stories serve as inspiration for readers. It pleases me to see the contributions that these individuals make to our society highlighted. This edition will also celebrate the 40th anniversary of diplomatic relations between Canada and China.

As Canada's sixth largest city, Mississauga is home to a myriad of diverse cultures with a vibrant Chinese community. I am pleased that the Chinese community has contributed to the success of the City through their activity in business, arts, culture and the community as a whole.

Once again, on behalf of my colleagues on Council and the residents of the City of Mississauga, congratulations on the publication of this excellent publication.

Sincerely,

HAZEL McCALLION, C.M., LL.D.
MAYOR

MISSISSAUGA
Leading today for tomorrow

THE CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF MISSISSAUGA
300 CITY CENTRE DRIVE, MISSISSAUGA, ON L5B 3C1
TEL. 905-896-5555 FAX 905-896-5879
mayor@mississauga.ca

MESSAGE FROM CO-CHAIR OF ORGANIZING COMMITTEE



"Life isn't about how to survive the storm but how to Dance in the rain"

Chinese Canadian Legend Award recipients are those who may not have the best of everything, but they are the ones who always make the best out of everything.

It is our great pleasure to honour the 2010 Chinese Canadian Legend Award recipients.

This year marks the 40th Anniversary of diplomatic relations between Canada and the People's Republic of China. Our theme for this meaningful year is "*To Bridge*...". May all of us be successful in bridging ideal and reality through the Chinese Canadian Legend spirit and may our friendship last forever.

「乘風破浪覓理想，情繫楓橋締傳奇」

舉辦紅楓傳奇人物選舉的主要目的，是希望藉著選出「經歷勵志，愛心感人」的代表人物，激勵大家一起發揮「積極面對人生，逆境自強，愛心助人」的精神。

適逢今年是加中建交四十週年，紅楓傳奇人物選舉特以「乘風破浪覓理想，情繫楓橋締傳奇」為主題。

人生不可能永遠風平浪靜，但願我們遇上驚濤駭浪的時候，發揮紅楓精神，不但屹立不倒，更可乘風破浪，達成理想，締造情繫加中兩種不同文化而融合而成的人生傳奇。

顏惠霞律師
籌委會共同主席
Alexandra Ngan
Organizing Committee Co-Chair



MESSAGE FROM CO-CHAIR OF ORGANIZING COMMITTEE



Dear Friends,

I am honoured to co-chair the Chinese Canadian Legend once again this year.

Hosted by the Asian Business Network Association, The Chinese Canadian Legend seeks to recognize and honour Chinese Canadian individuals for the significant contribution they have made to their community through extraordinary achievements in their respective fields.

Since the inception of this gala event in 2000, seventy-three deserving recipients have been honoured for their outstanding accomplishments. Their individual success stories have been highlighted in past years and they continue to serve as a source of inspiration and encouragement.

This year's Chinese Canadian Legend Award recipients were selected based on the theme "*To bridge* . . ."; a theme that is particularly appropriate as we also celebrate the 40th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between Canada and China.

Every one of the individuals being recognized this year is very deserving of this award and I take tremendous pride in congratulating each of them on this outstanding achievement!

I would also like to thank the selection committee, the Organizing Committee and the volunteers who give so generously of their time and energy. Your dedication and support ensure the success of this event, year-after-year.

In closing, I would like to encourage all of you to follow the footsteps of past and present Chinese Canadian Legend Award recipients by embracing cultural diversity and promoting peace and harmony.

Dennis Au-Yeung
Organizing Committee Co-Chair



MESSAGE FROM CHAIR OF SELECTION COMMITTEE

It is common knowledge that many awards or recognitions are given out each year to recognize "the heroes" from the Chinese community. We are glad the annual Chinese Canadian Legend Award has continuously received special attention from both the community and the media.

With so many outstanding individuals in the Chinese communities, it is indeed a big challenge to select six individuals out of the many nominees. Fortunately we were able to assemble a team of 20 members, many of them past Chinese Canadian Legend recipients, to form the Selection Committee. All of these members have significant credibility in the community. But the most important factor is that they are willing to work through a long process to select these six individuals on an unbiased and fair basis. They took into account the struggles that these nominees have to go through and the contributions that the nominees have made to the community, the country or the world. Political and religious backgrounds have all been ignored in their selection.

This year marks the 40th anniversary of the establishment of formal relations between China and Canada. We are particularly pleased that, out of this years' recipients, three of them actually came directly from mainland China. We truly believe that they would act as a bridge to facilitate the exchange of technology, experience, or other value system that would promote China as a developed and harmonious society.

By putting forward the background of these six community leaders, we hope others would be inspired and follow their pathway. We also believe that the recipients would continue to serve the people and the communities that they love so much.

Stanley Kwan, FCA, MBA
Chair
Selection Committee

甄選團
SELECTION COMMITTEE

Chair

Stanley Kwan

Members

Dennis Au-Yeung
Glenn Chan
Audrey Chiang
Mina Yung-Fung
Tony Ku
Allen Leung
Lusan Li
Stella Li
Ying Lu
Andre Mak
Albert Ng
Alexandra Ngan
Judy San
Stephen Siu
Camilla Tong
Teresa Tsui
Kenny Wan
Bammy Wong
Connie Woo

Auditor

William Ip, CA

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT



While Chinese Canadian Legend Award marches into another decade, I am so fortunate to be one of the members of the TEAM who have built the Chinese Canadian Legend into one of the most respected awards in the Chinese-Canadian community.

We are honoured to have Senator Vivienne Poy, Mr. Chen Ligang, Consul General of The People's Republic of China in Toronto,and Ms. Maureen Siu, the Director of the Hong Kong Economic & Trade Office in Canada, as our Honourary Patrons.

The inspiring life stories of the Chinese Canadian Legend Award recipients have been complied into a book series. We are honoured that the book series have been collected by Richard Charles Lee Canada-Hong Kong Library at the University of Toronto and the University of Ottawa Library.

This year, ABNA is pleased to celebrate the 40th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between Canada and China at the Award Gala. Being a Chinese Canadian, I hope the relationship between these two countries will be 'bridged' even closer and stronger in this decade through the efforts of a vibrant Chinese-Canadian community, with the many shining role models profiled through this Chinese Canadian Legend Award annual event.

I would like to express my sincere gratitude to the TEAM for contributing their efforts and talents so generously, and also to the community for their continuous support and encouragement.

Bammy Wong

President
Asian Business Network Association



Asian Business Network Association
華商網絡協會

宗旨

建立營商網絡
促進社區和諧關係

活動

紅楓傳奇系列
慈善活動
專商業交流

會員

企業家、專業人士

Mission

Provide business networking opportunities,
promote harmonious community relations,
and recognize role models in the Chinese community

Activities

Chinese Canadian Legend Award Project,
Charity Acitivities,
Partnering with other community organizations

Members

Entrepreneurs and Professionals

華商網絡協會成員
BOARD OF DIRECTORS

President	Bammy Wong
Executive Vice-President	Stella Li
Vice-President	Teresa Tsui
Treasurer	William Ip
Secretary	Connie Woo
Executive Director	Camilla Tong
Directors	Kim Chau *(Founding President)* Angela Lam Asa Law *(Founding VP)* Peggy Leung Marianne Siu Danny Yang
Honourary Advisor	Stanley Kwan
Legal Advisor	Alexandra Ngan

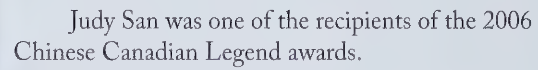
歷屆紅楓傳奇人物
AWARD RECIPIENTS
Chinese Canadian Legend 2000 - 2009

Dennis Au-Yeung	歐陽健昌
Agnes Chan	陳淑媛
Emilie Chan	陳　慧
Glenn Chan	陳偉才
Jimmy Chan	陳志尚
Prof. Luke Chan	陳萬華教授
Dr. Peter Chang	張培德醫生/律師
Dr. Tat-Ming Cheung	張明達醫生
Peter Cheung	張德龍
Audrey Chiang	蔣羅婉笙
James Chiu	邱映明
Hughes Eng, *O. Ont.*	伍卓生
Alice Fong	方黃慧蕾
Johnny Fong	方君學
Ambrose Fung	馮紹杰
Judge Mina Yung-Fung	馮翁惜卿公民法官
Gary Ho	何國慶
Dr. Collin Hong	洪嘉良醫生
Dr. John Hui	許志榮醫生
Alice Ko	高張愛絲
Tony Ku	古偉凱
Stanley Kwan	關保衛特許會計師
Bernice L. Kwong	鄺雷翠玲
Cynthia Lai	封賴桂霞
Michael Lai	黎炳昭
Tak-Ng Lai	賴德梧
Colonel Fung Fai Lam	林鳳輝上校
Dr. Benson Lau, *O. Ont.*	劉秉純醫生
Maggie Lee	李廖淑英
Allen Leung	梁煥釗
John Leung	梁健文
Ki Kit Li	李基傑
Lusan Li	李趙素芳
Albert Liang	梁顯平律師
Don Lim	林　立
Michael Lo	羅志勤
Helen Lu, *O. Ont.*	陸郎毅
Dr. Ying Lu	盧英醫生
Frank Luk	陸春雲
Andre Mak	麥朝彥
Dr. Tak Wah Mak, *O.C., O. Ont.*	麥德華博士
John Man	文錫輝
Dr. Tony Mok	莫樹錦醫生
Prof. Albert Ng, *O. Ont.*	伍啟榮教授
Dr. Nelly Ng	吳永光醫生
Alexandra Ngan	顏惠霞律師
Senator Vivienne Poy	利德蕙參議員
Judy San	黃綺銖
Stephen Siu	蕭顯揚
Ron So	蘇家俊
Amy Tjen	蔣　薇
Rita Tsang, *O. Ont.*	朱碧芳
Teresa Tsui	徐惠芳
Virginia Tsui	徐惠芬
Winnie Wai	韋秀嫻
Kenny Wan	溫建業特許會計師
Agnes Chan Wong	黃陳慧文
Florence Wong	黃陳曼麗
Jenny Wong	黃朱珍妮
Dr. Joseph K. Wong	黃家海醫生
Dr. Joseph Y. Wong, *C.M.*	王裕佳醫生
Phoebus Wong	黃振聲
Tony Wong	黃志華前議員
Dr. Alexander H. Yuan	袁海耀博士
John Yuen	阮啟剛

Master of Ceremonies



Judy San



Judy San was one of the recipients of the 2006 Chinese Canadian Legend awards.

In the community, over the past two plus decades, Judy has been working tirelessly for various charities. She had received numerous volunteer awards. She was one of the pioneers of the Yee Hong Foundation having served as its' Vice Chairperson and Vice President of the Evergreen Non-Profit Senior Housing project. She was a Board Member of the Scarborough Grace Hospital. Currently, she is a Board Secretary of the Hong Fook Mental Health Foundation which promotes the mental health of people in the Cambodian, Chinese, Korean, and Vietnamese communities, and a Board Secretary of the Fu Hui (Canada) Foundation which raises funds to provide scholarships and grants to students and orphans for education in China.

In her professional life, Judy is a Director with Scotiabank International Banking. Her focus is in providing Information & Technology Solutions and Services to enhance globalization and delivery of total financial solution to customers. In 2010, Judy received the Global Scotiabank Women's "Her Success, Her Way" award for her outstanding achievement in life, both within the workplace and the community.

Within the IT profession, Judy was the Past President of the Canadian Information Processing Society (CIPS Ontario). She was a member of the CIPS Certification Council, a body responsible for certifying IT professionals. She participated in the accreditation of various universities computer science curriculums. Judy is a firm believer of the importance of effective communications. She helped charter a Toastmasters club target members are those whose first languages are not English.

In the GTA community, Judy is well-known as someone who always has time for those less fortunate and for her commitment to excellence in whatever she does.

For the past 3 years, Judy co-emceed the Chinese Canadian Legend Gala and participated as a member of the selection committee. She is pleased and honored to support Asian Business Network Association's important work.



Master of Ceremonies

Stephen Siu

Stephen Siu is a specialist in communications. He has served since 2004 as head of public relations of the Hong Kong Economic & Trade Office, Hong Kong Government's representative office in Canada.

Stephen started his career as a reporter with the United Press International, and later became editor of the U.S. news agency's Hong Kong bureau. He then moved to the Reader's Digest, taking up a senior editorial position.

Before packing his bag for the public sector, Stephen translated into Chinese the book "Inchcape Review – Snowdon Itinerary", which tells the story of Britain's Inchcape Group.

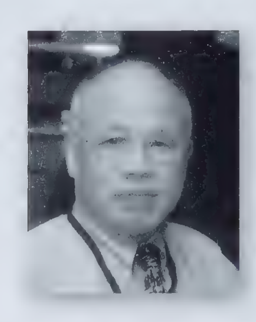
After joining the Hong Kong Government, Stephen served as head of the Cultural Services Department's publicity unit. He orchestrated publicity for the Festival of Asian Arts, and Hong Kong International Film Festival; and ran promotions for the city's museums and performing groups.

He settled down in Toronto in 1988, working as CCFC's (Christian Children's Fund of Canada) project consultant, program host of Shaw Cable 10 TV, and Festival Hong Kong's Public Relations Consultant. He became the Executive Director of the Chinese Cultural Centre of Greater Toronto in 2000.

Stephen was a board member of the Chinese Information and Community Services and the Metro Toronto Volunteer Centre; Public Relations Co-chair of "Serve Canada"; and trustee of the Scarborough Grace Hospital. He served as Secretary-General of the Community Coalition Concerned About SARS in 2003. He was a judge of the prestigious Jack Webster Awards, the measure of excellence in British Columbia journalism, in 2007. He is currently adviser of the Canadian Foundation for Chinese Heritage Preservation, Richard Charles Lee Canada-Hong Kong Library, Chinese Arts & Literary Contest for Youth, and Chinese Canadian Photographic Society of Toronto, etc.

He has been the momentum behind some major cultural projects in Toronto, including the record-setting CCTV (China Central Television) "Same Song" concert at the Rogers Centre in 2006.

In 2008, Stephen was given Rotary Club's 4-Way Test Award for being a role model in demonstrating truthfulness, fairness, and for contributing experience and knowledge benefiting the community. He won the Chinese Canadian Legend Award in 2009 for his inspiring struggles and accomplishments; and the Arbor Award in 2010 for his outstanding voluntary service to the University of Toronto.



作者簡介 AUTHOR

古偉凱 Tony Ku

2010年「紅楓傳奇」人物訪談撰稿人：古偉凱(Tony Ku)

- 中國出生，台灣長大，畢業於國立台灣政治大學新聞系。
- 曾擔任台灣中央日報記者、編譯、國內和國際新聞編輯、高級中學兼任教師。
- 1978年移民加拿大多倫多，79年一月進入「星島日報」加東版擔任翻譯兼記者兼編輯，86年升任總編輯(Editor-in-Chief)，98年當「加拿大星島傳媒集團」成為Torstar的關係企業後，於2000年獲升為星島加拿大版資深總編輯(Senior Editor-in-Chief)，直至2003年2月底退休。總共任職於星島加東版逾24年，從事新聞工作逾36載。
- 1982-1984年尚兼任「美洲中國時報」加東版主要撰稿人；1999-2001年兼任Torstar關係企業「溫哥華台灣日報」編輯總監。
- 任職「星島加東版」期間，曾撰寫每週時評專欄「楓林閒話」超過20年，刊出逾2,100篇，超過150萬字。
- 獲「華商網絡」選為2005年「紅楓傳奇」人物之一。
- 退休後曾應邀擔任「現代日報」編務顧問(2005年12月至2007年1月)；「多倫多第一報」專欄作者；「多倫多第一台」星期日國語節目共同主持人；星島日報加東版編務顧問。現任「加中時報」執行顧問，「加拿大都市報」都市時評作者，中文電台、電視邀約時事評論員及自由撰稿人。



作者簡介 AUTHOR

鍾蕙蘭 Connie Woo

Connie has been helping with the Chinese Canadian Legend Award Project since 2007 and joined the Asian Business Network Association as Board Secretary in 2008. Since then, Connie has also been responsible for the English translation of the recipients' life stories.

Connie retired from her Vice-President and Chief Information Officer position with Toronto Hydro Corporation in January 2006. In 2007, she completed the Director Education Program at the Rotman School of Management, the University of Toronto and is a Certified Director with the Institute of Corporate Directors. In 2009, Connie served on the Greater Toronto Region Economic Summit Advisory Committee.

As a professional corporate director, Connie serves on the Board of CAA South Central Ontario, which consists of an automotive club with 1.8 million members, an insurance business and a travel business. Connie has actively advocated for the environment since joining the board in 2000. She was the former chair of the Social Responsibility and Government Relations Board Committee and launched a social responsibility strategy in the company in 2007.

Connie also sits on the board of the Chinese Family Services of Ontario. The Chinese Family Services of Ontario is a charitable agency funded by United Way and various levels of governments to provide language-sensitive counseling and immigration settlement services to Asian communities.

Connie is honored to be working with the recipients of this year's Chinese Canadian Legend Award. Issac Newton once said, "We build too many walls and not enough bridges". Here are six outstanding individuals who have been reaching out to others and building bridges all their lives, between generations, between communities, and between countries. The life stories of this year's recipients are an inspiration to all of us.



李绍麟省督

His Honour Lieutenant Governor Philip Lee

李紹麟—從移民到緬省省督

2009年6月19日，加拿大總理哈珀委任差不多半個世紀以前來自香港的移民李紹麟(Philip Lee)出任緬尼吐巴省省督，接替即將退休的約翰・哈佛(John Harvard)。李紹麟在2009年8月4日的15響鳴槍儀式中，正式就任緬省第24任省督，任期五年。這也是加國歷史上同時有兩位在任的華人省督；另一位是現任亞伯達省省督林佐民。李紹麟是加拿大歷來第三位華人出任省督一職，首位華人省督為前卑詩省省督林思齊。

退休後獲任省督改變人生規劃

或許有人認為，「政治任命」- Political Appointment 只要肯捐錢就十拿九穩，這種說法並不實在，像李紹麟和林佐民並不是靠捐錢得到任命的，林思齊當年雖然捐了幾百萬加元給卑詩大學，但他對該省慈善事業所作的貢獻，早已得到華洋社區的認同。

對於李紹麟而言，這項任命是突如其來的，不在他的人生規劃中。人的一生有許多事情固然可以預早安排，但命運卻不一定按照你的設想隨著你。2005年，他從溫尼辟市政府污水管理局首席水質專家的職務上退休前，已在原單位幹了38年，根本沒想到會被任命為省督。

省督是一份位尊而無實際行政權的職務，但毫無疑問是眾多人夢寐以求的。到底需要甚麼條件？為甚麼李紹麟會被選上？在電話訪問中，李紹麟認為除了平日廣結善緣，人脈豐沛以外，致力帶領緬省華人融入主流社會，自己對加拿大各方面的認知常識豐富，語文應對能力強，曾以副官身份協助前省督利巴(Peter Liba)，對省督的運作非常熟悉，再加上時運，造就了他這一段

機緣。

化學專業曾打算改行做律師

1944年李紹麟出生在戰後的香港，他不諱言他的家庭頗為富裕，因為父親曾任香港永安公司最佳銷售員，窗簾和紡織部門的主管，做過珠寶中間商，經營過進出口生意，在他出生前，父親已擁有許多房地產，是位百萬富翁，在他最後那幾年，我們全家成了天主教徒，我進了教會學校，也從父親那兒學到不少做人處世的道理，香港德信小學及九龍華仁書院中學畢業後，1962年移民加拿大緬尼吐巴省溫尼辟，18歲那年進入緬尼吐巴大學攻讀化學專業。他說：「當時選擇到緬省，是因為家姊在該處讀書。」

李紹麟説，1967年大學畢業後，他本來打算返回香港發展，而且他因為有一些有利的社會關係，曾有意轉行到朋友開設的律師行實習，然後考律師牌。但當時正好碰上67暴動，他曾經歷過香港1956年那次暴動，夢魔般的回憶説服他接受了母親的勸告，他決定留在當地，同時憑著他的專長，在溫尼辟市政府的廢水管理局找到水質化驗師的工作，直至2005年退休。進入主流社會工作，儘管他的英文水平甚至比白人還要好，但他「從來未忘記自己的根」，透過老僑領歐福(Mr. Charlie Au Foo)的介紹，公餘參與當地華人社區的一些活動。早年緬省的華人不多，泰半來自廣東台山，老僑的英文水平普遍不高，碰到問題總是頭痛，他經常主動幫助老僑交涉需要英文的疑難雜症，久而久之，他成為當地華人社會相當受歡迎的人物。

為當地華人解決一些困難

李紹麟説，有一次一位來自香港的留學生被控在當地的

購物商場高買，警方將這位華人學生以涉嫌偷竊的罪名移送法辦，當事人焦慮萬分，除了要花錢找律師以外，一旦罪名成立，日後還會留下案底，對於一位學生來說，影響深遠。當對方把情況向他說明之後，他相信對方並無高買的意圖，只是一時疏忽，走錯了方向。於是李紹麟運用他平日建立的人際關係，親自找上辦案的警務人員和辦案法官，說明原委，希望看在一名年輕人的前途份上，讓他有改過自新的機會。結果控方撤銷原案，以警告了事。這位學生得以順利完成學業，返回香港，多年來對他一直心懷感激。

從70年代起，李紹麟就活躍於當地華人社區，幫助開拓發展溫尼辟的唐人街，發起緬省的多元文化節，並協助建成溫尼辟中華文化中心。他先後擔任緬省中華總會館副主席、主席、緬省中華文化中心董事局主席、緬省民間藝術委員會副主席等職，是緬省諸多重大社區活動的發起人和組職者。

曾致力推動平反華人人頭稅

李紹麟數十年來堅持推動平反人頭稅的活動，足跡遍及全加各地，促成聯邦保守黨哈珀政府向華人社區公開道歉，並對存活的人頭稅苦主作出每人加幣兩萬元的象徵性賠償。他不贊成繼續在人頭稅的問題上糾纏，主張華社要善用政府賠償的基金，作些有教育意義的事。

去年6月19日哈珀總理接見李紹麟，決定委任他接替緬省省督時，曾就有關華社及反對黨批評哈珀不出席京奧開幕式是不重視加中關係，以及應如何推動加中關係徵詢他的意見。李紹麟建議哈珀首先不要帶著有色眼鏡去看中國，建議他會見中國領導人時態度要務實誠懇。哈珀告訴李紹麟說，他帶領保守黨平反人頭稅，而且任命李出任華人不多的緬省省督，證明他對

華人社區並無成見。去年12月初，哈珀首次訪華，相當成功，李因為當天正好要代表女王宣讀緬省的Throne Speech，無法陪同總理訪問上海，總理非常欣賞李紹麟以職責為重的做法。

說到獲委任為緬省省督這一段，李紹麟說，最早獲得該省進步保守黨黨魁麥菲登(Hugh McFadyen)提名，至6月19日正式獲總理任命，其間還頗具戲劇性。前省督哈佛去年6月底任滿，需要新人接替。4月間，當時政界紛舉薦自己心目中的人選，緬省保守黨黨魁麥菲登與李是多年朋友，談及下屆省督人選，表示有意舉薦李紹麟，並徵得李的同意。當時已有超過10位人士被提名，據麥菲登表示，李出線的機會大約只有10%，建議李盡量接觸緬省的政界人物，爭取支持。一周後，在一個上流社會的招待會上，李見到了幾位國會議員和參議員，李當面懇求他們支持。接着，當地著名的華人醫生兼好友余嶽興(Dr. Joseph Du)也舉辦了一次招待會，宴請省市名流，包括警察局長在坐，李請他支持提名，並請求他能致函總理辦公室，警察局長爽快地答應。幾天後，總理辦公室來電話，告訴李已經上了初選名單。李從英倫渡假回來，總理辦公室主任約李赴渥太華面談了4小時，終於落實了總理選擇李紹麟的決心。其實緬省溫尼辟70萬人口當中，華人僅佔2萬，李紹麟獲委任省督，令當地主流社區有點意外。李紹麟說，加拿大是一個機會平等的國家，他鼓勵新移民努力，可以獲得公平的機會。

認為總理對華社已釋出善意

李紹麟於1993年他獲頒加拿大立國125周年紀念獎章，1999年獲加國最高榮譽的加拿大勳章。今年2月曾偕同夫人前往白金漢宮晉見女王，他還特地贈送給女王1937年和1959年加拿大發行的鈔票，分別印著英王喬治六世和女王當年加冕的肖像。

李於1968年與劉巾眉女士結婚，育有三個女兒，都在緬省大學畢業，在大學圖書館、銀行工作，而小女則協助母親經營電腦店，已有兩名外孫。

省督的職責代表英女王擔任省的最高領導，諸多官方、社團、節慶的親善活動，讓他的生活變得異常忙碌。他開玩笑說，過去他一個星期工作五天，每天工作到下午5點鐘就可以下班，但擔任總督之後，星期六、日反而最忙碌，甚至一個星期都出外活動。他笑說，除了擔任親善大使，還要用功學習，每個星期固定上兩堂法語課，讓自己更稱職。

以加拿大10省來計算，全加華人人口約110萬，佔全國總人口的3%，同時有2位華裔省督，佔了20%，這個比例不尋常，說明加國重視多元文化，顯示哈珀總理對當地華社的重視，也不妨視為哈珀總理向全加華社釋出善意。省督是形式上的首長，並無行政實權，但李紹麟相信可以透過他所關注的省政議題，以另類方式發揮影響力。他贈言華裔移民善用加拿大強調族裔平等的國策，加入政黨等不同形式參政，爭取積極性，進一步提升華人的地位。



李紹麟伉儷攝於緬省省督府。
Photo of Their Honours taken in the Legislative Rotunda



李紹麟省督伉儷晉見女皇。
At Buckingham Palace



李紹麟伉儷與總督莊美楷交談。
With The Governor General Michaelle Jean



李紹麟與家人攝於總督府。
The Lee Family



李紹麟省督獲頒緬尼吐巴勛章。
Order of Manitoba



李紹麟省督應邀出席一項皇家騎警的活動。
RCMP Medal and Award Ceremony



李紹麟伉儷參與華社活動。
At Chinatown Street Festival



李紹麟省督出席緬省多元文化民俗活動。
Their Honours are dancing at the Caribbean Pavilion during Folklorama



紹麟省督出席緬省烏克蘭族裔社區的活動。
Ukrainian Festival in Dauphin

His Honour Lieutenant Governor Philip Lee

On June 19, 2009, Prime Minister Steven Harper named Hong Kong immigrant Philip Lee to be the Lieutenant Governor of Manitoba. On August 4, 2009, in a fifteen-gun salute ceremony, Philip Lee officially became the 24th Lieutenant Governor, beginning a term of five years. It was the only time in Canadian history to have two Chinese Canadians serving as Lieutenant Governors at the same time, with Norman Kwong also serving in his last year as the Lieutenant Governor of Alberta. (He completed his term in May 2010.) Philip Lee is the 3rd Chinese Canadian Lieutenant Governor in Canadian history; the first Chinese Canadian Lieutenant Governor was British Columbia's David See-Chai Lam from 1988 to 1995.

There may be some who think that political appointments can be obtained with large donations, but this is simply not true. While David Lam did donate a few million dollars to the University of British Columbia, neither Philip Lee's nor David Lam's appointments came about because of donations.

To Philip Lee, this appointment came as a result of being in the right place at the right time. He did not purposely plan for it, and even if he were to plan for it, it would not have worked out the way it did. In 2005, he retired from his position as the Branch Head Chemist in charge of Winnipeg's Industrial Waste Control, having served the City of Winnipeg for 38 years, never once contemplating that one day he would be appointed Lieutenant Governor.

The Lieutenant Governor position is a prestigious post; even without the power of execution, it is a job that many can only dream about. What kind of qualifications does one need? Why was Philip Lee selected among all the candidates? In a telephone interview, Lee credited his appointment to his large network of good friends and

his efforts at integrating the Chinese community into mainstream society, he himself often serving as a bridge-builder between the two communities. He also has detailed knowledge of the political structure of Canada in all aspects, strong language skills, and has an intimate understanding of a Lieutenant Governor's role and responsibilities, having served as an assistant to a previous Lieutenant Governor, Peter Liba.

Philip Lee was born in Hong Kong in 1944. He does not deny that he came from a fairly wealthy family. His father once was the top salesman with Wing On Company, the head of draperies and fabric departments, bought and sold jewellry, and ran an import and export business. Before he was born, his father had already amassed a lot of properties, and was a millionaire in those days. In the last few years of his father's life, his family became Catholics. Philip studied in a Catholic primary school, Tak Sun school and a Catholic high school, Kowloon Wah Yan College. From the Catholic fathers, he learned how to be a good student. From his own father, he learned what kind of person he should be. After graduating from Kowloon Wah Yan College, he immigrated to Winnipeg in the province of Manitoba in 1962, choosing that province over others because his sister was already there. At eighteen, he entered the University of Manitoba to study chemistry.

Philip says that after graduating from university in 1967, he was planning to return to Hong Kong, so that he could leverage the considerable family connections that they had there. He planned to work as an article student in a law firm that was owned by a friend, and eventually be licensed as a lawyer. However, the 1967 riots in Hong Kong, on top of his nightmarish memories of 1956 riots, convinced him to accept his mother's advice to stay in Winnipeg. Philip got a job in his specialty as a research chemist dealing with water supply and water

quality studies at the city of Winnipeg. Working in mainstream society, speaking better English than some Canadians born in Canada, Philip has never forgotten his roots. Through the introduction of Mr. Charlie Au Foo, a well known Chinese-Canadian community leader, Philip participated in many local Chinese community activities after work. In those early years, there weren't that many Chinese-Canadians in Winnipeg, most of them coming from Guangdong and Taishan. Philip acted as an advocate and problem-solver for them when they ran into difficulties, especially for the older generation who had little knowledge of English. After a while, he became a very popular figure in the local Chinatown community.

Philip tells the story about a student from Hong Kong who was arrested by the police for shoplifting in the local shopping plaza. The student was extremely worried. Aside from the money needed to hire a lawyer, if there was a conviction, the student would have a police record which would impact his future. After the student explained his situation, Philip believed the student was innocent and did not mean to steal. On the student's behalf, Lee talked to the police department about this case. After Lee explained the circumstances, the Crown Prosecutor decided to drop the charges, and gave the student a warning instead. This student was able to complete his studies and return to Hong Kong, forever grateful to Philip for his help.

Since the seventies, Philip has been very active in the local Chinese community, helping to develop Chinatown in Winnipeg, playing a key role in organizing the Chinese-Canadian community to participate in the first Folklorama during the Centennial Year of Manitoba. He was one of the driving forces behind the building of the Winnipeg Chinese Cultural and Community Centre. Philip was the vice-president and vice-chair of the board of the Winnipeg Chinese Cultural and Community Centre, the Folklorama arts committee

vice-chair and later became vice-president of the Folk Arts Council of Winnipeg. Philip Lee was the initiator and organizer of many important community activities in Manitoba.

Philip Lee has always been a strong supporter of the Chinese Head Tax Redress movement, travelling throughout Canada to call for a public apology from the Harper Government, and a token $20,000 compensation for each head tax survivor. The movement was a success, and Philip does not support dwelling on this issue, preferring to focus the community's attention on using the compensation funds for some meaningful projects in education.

Last year on June 19, when Prime Minister Harper met with Philip Lee to make the announcement, he asked him for his opinion on a range of Canada-China issues. Harper had faced criticism from the opposition party as well as the Chinese community on the fact that he did not attend the 2008 Olympic Opening Ceremony in Beijing, reflecting the low priority Harper had placed on Canada-China relations. Philip suggested that Harper not view China with tainted glasses; instead he should meet Chinese government officials with a sincere and honest attitude. Harper told Lee that he led the Conservative party to redress the Chinese head tax issue, and appointed Philip Lee to become the Lieutenant Governor of Manitoba, even though it was a province with a small population of Chinese-Canadians, proving that he did not have anything against the Chinese community. Last December, Harper visited China for the first time, and it was a successful visit. At the time of the visit, Lee had to represent the Queen to read Manitoba's throne speech, and was unable to accompany the Prime Minister in visiting Shanghai. Harper was appreciative of Lee putting his job as a Lieutenant Governor as his top priority.

On his appointment as Lieutenant Governor, Lee said that the time between his nomination by Hugh McFadyen, the Progressive Conservative and Opposition party leader, and his appointment on June 19 unfolded like a drama. The previous Lieutenant Governor, John Harvard, was retiring in June 2009, and needed a successor. In April, many politicians started to put forward their choice of candidates. McFadyen and Lee were old friends, and he wanted to nominate Lee. At that time there were already over ten candidates on the list. McFadyen told him his chance of success was only 10%, and he suggested that Lee get in touch with as many Manitoba politicians as possible to get their support. A week later, at a reception, Lee met a few Members of Parliament as well as some Senators, and he asked for their support. His good friend and renowned pediatrician, Dr. Joseph Du, also held a reception on his behalf, inviting the influential elite in the city, including the Chief of Police. Lee asked him to support his nomination, and if he could write a letter to the Office of the Prime Minister on his behalf. The Chief of Police gladly obliged. A few days later, the Office of the Prime Minister (PMO) called to say Lee's name was now on the short list. After coming home from a vacation in England, Philip Lee was asked by the Director of PMO to meet in Ottawa. Their discussion took over four hours, and solidified the Prime Minister's decision to appoint Lee as the Lieutenant Governor of Manitoba. In fact, of the 700,000 people resident in Winnipeg, there are only 20,000 Chinese. The appointment of Philip Lee as Lieutenant Governor came as a surprise to the mainstream society there. Lee says Canada is an equal opportunity country, and he encourages new immigrants to work hard to take advantage of these opportunities.

Philip Lee received the Commemorative Medal for the 125th Anniversary of Canadian Confederation in 1993. He was inducted into the Order of Canada in 1999. This February, accompanied by his wife, he was received by the Queen in Buckingham Palace. The Lieutenant

Governor gave a special gift of two Canada bills to the Queen, one dated 1937 bearing the image of King George the Sixth and one dated 1959 bearing the image of the newly crowned Queen. Lee married Anita Lau in 1968; they have three daughters, all graduated from the University of Manitoba. The oldest is now working in a university library and the second daughter at a bank, with the youngest daughter helping her mother run a computer store. They have two grandchildren.

The Lieutenant Governor's responsibility is to represent the Queen at Manitoba's official functions, such as government, social and celebratory activities. Lee's life is extremely busy. He jokingly says that in the past he worked five days a week, and could get off work at 5 pm. Now as a Lieutenant Governor, he finds that Saturdays and Sundays are the busiest, sometimes working through the entire week. Aside from being the friendship ambassador, he also has to study, taking French classes twice a week, so that he can do his job even better.

Of the ten provinces in Canada, there are altogether 1.1 million Chinese in Canada, about 3% of the entire population, but for a time we had two Lieutenant Governors of Chinese descent out of ten provinces, which was 20%. This uncommon representation tells us that Canada places a lot of emphasis on multiculturalism, and that Prime Minister Harper does place a high priority on the Chinese community. It can also be seen as a friendly gesture towards all Chinese-Canadians in Canada. While the Lieutenant Governor is a symbolic head of a province, without real executive powers, Philip Lee believes he can exert influence through paying attention to certain provincial issues. He tells new immigrants to leverage the multicultural policy in Canada, and to participate in different political arenas for positive action to elevate the profile of all Chinese-Canadians.



李金艷教授
Professor Jinyan Li

一位中國農村姑娘成為加拿大法學權威

李金艷教授苦盡甘來

1963年一位出生在中國河北省涿縣向陽鄉人民公社一個農家的小姑娘李金艷(Jinyan Li)，憑著自己的努力和把握住加拿大國際發展總署(CIDA)提供的留學機會，克服困難，最後成了加拿大著名的奧斯古法學院的法學權威。她的成功絕非偶然，更不是僥倖，而是苦學奮鬥得來的。

農村姑娘遇貴人勤學英文

在市北一個寧靜寬敞的房舍裡，李教授(Professor Jinyan Li)接受筆者的訪談，她是一位謙虛而自信的學者專家，在加拿大法學界的知名度甚高，但相信在大陸移民以外的華人社區，知道她的人並不多。她從來就沒想過要與知名度打交道，但是一位「紅楓傳奇」人物一再的懇求，希望將她奮鬥的故事與年輕一代的華人分享，她幾經考慮終於答應。

根據一位校友所撰的一篇訪問稿「投向遠方的標槍」文中所述，李金艷不但學習方面很有成績，體育運動方面也很有天賦，她在中學時就被選入體育運動隊，曾經創下北京外貿學院女子標槍和鐵餅兩項的紀錄。

60年代大陸農村的教育環境相對較差，英文教學的師資和設備更是不足，李金艷到高中時對英文還是知之甚少。她後來英文學得這麼有進步，倒是一個奇遇。據這篇「投向遠方的標槍」的文章所述，李遇到「貴人」，當時她所就讀的中學操場邊上有個豬欄，負責飼養豬隻的是一位老先生，談吐不俗，氣質高雅，李金艷幫著他餵豬，老先生看這位來自農村的姑娘善良聰慧，交

談之後才知道這位長者是美國耶魯大學畢業的知識份子，文革中被打成反動學術權威，此時正在涿縣農村接受勞動改造。這一老一少成了忘年之交，她幫老先生餵豬，老先生教李金艷學英文，1980年高考，李金艷的英文成績名列河北省最高分，老先生對她的啟發，讓她受益匪淺。

六年考獲三個法學學位

她早年在河北省涿縣就讀的小學，由於師資和設備的缺乏，三個不同年級的學生都在同一班上課，涿州中學畢業後，1980年她以河北省英語最高分的成績，考進北京外貿學院（後來改名為對外經濟貿易大學），1984年她以外貿英語專業本科畢業後，再繼續攻讀法學碩士，第二年她獲得加拿大國際發展總署(CIDA)提供的獎學金，被派往加拿大學習，由訪問學者轉成研究生，由1985至1991年，她以6年的時間，先後獲得皇后大學法學碩士，多倫多大學法學博士(JD)和約克大學哲學博士學位(PhD)，期間她接觸了大量的法律文獻，不論是閱讀和論文寫作都突破了困難。由於她的專業知識和學歷，她不必經由實習和考試就取得律師的資格，同時在加拿大著名的貝克律師事務所擔任法律顧問和律師的工作。

此期間，她每週的日程都排得滿滿的，每天奔波於兩個大學校園和一個律師事務所之間，平日不是上課，就是在律師事務所打工，周末找資料撰寫博士論文，數年如一日，除了運動就是讀書，除了讀書就是運動，如果不是她擁有健康的身體，這樣緊密的生活節奏，普通人是吃不消的。

1991年，28歲的李金艷受聘為西安大略大學法學院教授，當時她已在貝克律師事務所擔任法律顧問和律師工作，同時她已證明自己可以成為一名成功的律師，但她認為賺錢不是最重要

的，她希望挑戰自己想做的一些事情。她覺得在課堂上用不是自己母語的英文去教授法學院的學生，是一項不容易，但有挑戰性的工作，她最後選擇了去應聘當教授。當時西安大略大學法學院的教授都是白人，只有她一位是華裔，但通過她個人的努力，證明她的實力是足以勝任教職的，1996年，她從助理教授(Assistant Professor)升為副教授(Associate Professor)，再升為終身教授(Professor)。

從西安大到奧斯古法學院

1999年，李金艷再轉到約克大學奧斯古法學院(Osgoode Hall)任教，當時的法學院長莫納漢(Patrick Monahan)曾有意勸說她出任法學院副院長之職，但被她婉拒，前兩年約克大學進行罷工，法學院長莫納漢調任約大副校長，她才勉為其難擔任了一年的法學院代院長，當時奧斯古法學院正面臨關鍵時刻，有一個投資五千萬元的建築工程正要推出，代院長必須安排許多有關教學研究及人員調配的工作，李金艷和她的同事們逐一克服了困難，奧斯古法學院同仁看出她完全沒有私心，沒有個人利益，對她敬佩有加。關於這件事，李金艷告訴筆者說：「作為院長，應該看整體的利益，不要把自己看得太重，協助每一位同事把事情做好，整個法學院就搞好了。」做了一年的法學院代理院長，今年六月才卸下代院長的職責。

在約克大學奧斯古法學院任教的這些年，李金艷先後擔任法學院招聘和公平委員會的主席，並負責改革法學院高年級的課程。奧斯古法學院(Osgoode Hall)成立於1889年，約大於1965年成立，奧斯古法學院於1967年併入約大，該法學院一向是全國著名的學府，但是課堂教學用的仍是一百多年前的方法，不能適應當今社會的需要，李教授負責課程的改革，輸入許多新的教育

理念。2004年，李金艷贏得了奧斯古法學院年度最佳教學獎，2006年，李金艷被評為正教授。從1991到現在，李金艷以自己的實力和表現，證明了移民亦絕對可以衝破任何障礙，取得成功。

精通中加兩國稅務金融法

李金艷的先生陳力，來自中國，南京人，也是運動健將，他們結緣於加拿大，是一位機械工程師，他們育有一名11歲的可愛女兒，儘管李教授在事業和學術上成就非凡，但是她仍然時時督促自己鑽研新的領域，繼續寫書和發表論文。她最專業的領域是稅務法、比較法、退休金法，以及有關中國稅務和金融方面的法律，她曾擔任過美國哈佛大學的訪問學者，也為國際貨幣基金會(IMF)等機構做過法律顧問。她早在1992年就曾參與中國的稅務改革，但是當筆者問她，中國稅務當局到底採納了多少有關她建議改革的事項，她謙虛地表示，中國有它自己的稅務和經濟發展模式，她只能提供一些參考的意見。李教授說，中國以前是計劃經濟，一切公有制，不用徵稅，1979年改革開放之後，才逐漸走向市場經濟，才引進一些外資企業，允許私有財產制，才有徵稅，但是中國走向市場經濟的過程中，並未完全放棄計劃經濟，像國營企業中的鋼鐵、能源、交通等都還在過度時期，「摸著石頭過河」就是這個意思。但是據了解，早年她曾應邀到大陸為一些稅務官員開班上課，其中有些官員的位階已經很高，對稅務改革的影響力很大，這些官員曾告訴她，當年她所提供的建議非常有用。

談到中國的司法和人權改革，她不諱言東西方在這方面的差異太大，中國的司法不是獨立的，屬於「人大」之下，而西方國家的法官雖然由政府任命，但是一旦成為法官，他或她就完全獨立作業，不受任何政治勢力或官員的左右；至於人權方面，雖

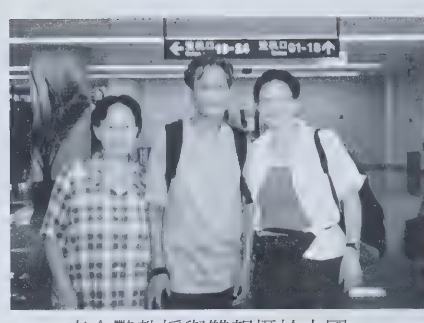
然一般人認為是「普世價值」，理論上應該沒有國界之分，但是李金艷指出，人權的實施是有國界的，適用於西方的人權實施準則，在中國並不一定是相同的。這位東西方的法學權威認為這是人文的問題，東西方對於這個問題的觀念不同，國情不同，強求一定的標準是不實際的。她認為，過去20年來，中國在人權和司法領域的進步是很明顯的，透明度已逐漸增加。她希望中國能增加司法和人權的透明度，開放媒體的自由和提升媒體監督政府的功能，如果Accountability很高，她認為即使中共不開放黨禁，仍然是一黨執政，人民也能防止政府濫權。

勸勉華人想重返專業應改變思維

較早時她應「中國專業人士協會」之邀請，作了一次公開的演講，以過來人的經驗，獻身說法，她提醒原先在中國從事專業工作的大陸移民，如果想回到專業本行，一定要改變思維模式，專業標準是有國界的，各國有自己的運作機制，你不能橫向切入，說人家不接受你原居國的標準就是種族歧視，這是不現實，也不客觀。李教授說，加拿大有自己的認證標準，你如果選擇走回專業的道路，就必須去適應當地的環境，你不能叫加拿大去適應你、去遷就你。否則的話，你就覺得天天背負著沉重的包袱，到處都覺得受到歧視。



年輕時候的李金艷
Young Jinyan



李金艷教授與雙親攝於中國。
Jinyan with her parents in China.



2001年，李金艷教授與先生陳力及愛女同遊魁北克。
Jinyan with her husband, Alex and daughter, Joan-Shiao in Montreal, 2001.



李金艷教授與陳力工程師於1993年結婚。
Jinyan and Alex tied the knot in 1993.



2004年，李金艷教授與家人同遊滿地可(Montreal)所攝時合影。
Jinyan with her parents-in-law in Quebec, 2004.



2000年，李教授一家歡度聖誕。
Family Christmas photo, 2000.



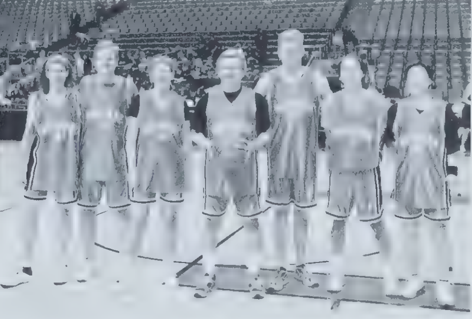
李教授於1994年獲得執業律師資格。
Jinyan was called to the bar in 1994.



2001年，李金艷博士與約大校長Dr. M. Shoukri(左)及校友會會長Mr. John Tobin合影。
Spring Convocation at York University, Osgoode Hall Law School, 2001: [from left] Dr. M. Shoukri, President of York University, Jinyan and Mr. John Tobin, President of Alumni Association.



奧斯古法學院教授和他們的配偶合影，李金艷教授(中排右一)與先生陳力(後排右一)。
Deans of Osgoode Hall Law School with their spouses, 2010: [front row] Prof. Peter Hogg, constitutional law expert, advisor to Governor General during prorogue of parliament (centre), Prof. Patrick Monahan, Vice-President Academic and Provost of York University (first from right); [middle row] current Dean of Osgoode Law School, Prof. Lorne Sossin (second from left); [back row] Prof. Harry Arthurs, former President of York University and Commissioner of several Royal Commissions (4th from right); Prof. Jinyan Li and Mr. Alex Chen (middle and back rows, first from right).



2008年，約大奧斯古法學院與多大法學院籃球隊在加航中心舉辦慈善球賽，圖為約大籃球隊隊員合影，圖中右一為李金艷教授，中間持球者為當時的法學院院長莫納漢，現為約大副校長。
Charity basketball game, 2008: Osgoode basketball team against UofT law school at the Air Canada Centre. Jinyan (first from right) with Patrick Monahan, Dean of Law School at that time (centre, holding ball), now Vice-President Academic, and Provost of York University.

Professor Jinyan Li

Jinyan Li was born in 1963 to a farming family in a small Xiangyang People's Commune in the town of Zhuoxian, Hebei Province, China. A woman of tremendous character and determination, she took advantage of an opportunity to study in Canada. Overcoming extreme difficulties, Jinyan Li became a leading legal scholar teaching at the Osgoode Hall Law School of York University. Her success was in no way accidental, nor was it by luck; it was purely due to tremendous hard work.

Professor Li was interviewed at her spacious and quiet home north of Toronto. She is a modest but confident scholar, well-known in the Canadian legal community, but aside from some immigrants from Mainland China, there are few in the public who know her. She has never thought much about fame, but after much urging from another Chinese Canadian Legend Award recipient that she should share her inspiring story of struggle and success with the younger generation of Chinese-Canadians, she finally accepted the nomination for the Chinese Canadian Legend Award this year.

According to an article written by one of her schoolmates: 'A javelin aiming for the stars', Jinyan Li not only excelled in academics, but she was also very talented in sports. In high school she was chosen to be on the sports team. She had also set new school records in discus and javelin throwing events at the Beijing Institute of Foreign Trade (now known as the University of International Business and Economics).

The educational environment in Chinese rural villages in the 60s was very poor, English and mathematics teachers and supplies being always in short supply. Three different grades of students were taught in the same classroom in her village because of a lack of teachers. Even in senior high, Li's knowledge of English was minimal, and it was a

miracle that her English improved so much later in life. According to this article, Li met a mentor by chance. At that time her high school was next to a pigsty. The old gentleman looking after the pigs in this pigsty was uncommonly well-spoken, with an elegant and gracious manner. Li helped him feed the pigs. The old gentleman saw that this young girl was kind and smart. After some exchanges, Li learned that this older man was a graduate of Yale University, and had fallen into hard times during the Cultural Revolution, when he was labeled as a reactionary academic. He was sent to her village to be 'reeducated' through manual labour. The old gentleman and the young girl became very good friends. She helped him feed the pigs, and the man taught her English. As a result, in the 1980 National College Entrance Exam, Li had the highest English test score in Hebei Province. She had learned tremendously from the old man's teaching.

After graduating from high school, Li's high English marks allowed her to enter the Beijing Institute of Foreign Trade, (later called the University of International Business and Economics). In 1984 she graduated from the university with a Bachelor's degree in Economics, and entered a Masters of Laws program. In her second year, she was awarded a scholarship from the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) to study at Queen's University, Canada. From 1985 to 1991, in six years, she obtained three law degrees: a Master of Laws (LL.M) degree from Queen's, a Juris Doctorate (JD) degree from the University of Toronto and a Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) degree from York University. Normally, it would require at least 10 years to earn these three law degrees. During this period, she studied a large quantity of legal documents, overcoming many obstacles in both her studies and thesis work. Throughout her studies, she was also working as a legal consultant with the law firm of Baker & McKenzie (Barristers & Solicitors) in Toronto. Due to her professional and academic achievements, she was licensed as a lawyer without any internship or examination. For the years from 1987 to 1991, every day of her week

was solidly filled. Running between the two universities and the law firm, Jinyan was either attending class or working. On the weekend she would be gathering materials for her PhD thesis. After classes and work, she would be either exercising or studying. This went on for a number of years. If she was not as strong or healthy as she was, she would not have been able to survive such a hectic and rigorous schedule.

In 1991, the 28-year-old Jinyan Li joined the law faculty at the University of Western Ontario. At that time she had already been working as a legal consultant and proven that she could be a successful lawyer. However, she did not think that making money was the most important thing. Wanting to challenge herself, she decided to give up a potentially lucrative career as a lawyer to take on the job of teaching at a law school, which would be a challenging task for anyone whose mother tongue was not English. At that time all the professors at the Faculty of Law at the University of Western Ontario were white, and she was the only Canadian of Chinese descent. Through her hard work, she proved that she could do the job successfully. In 1996 she was promoted to be Associate Professor with tenure.

In 1999, Jinyan Li joined the faculty of the Osgoode Hall Law School of York University. During the past few years, the then Dean of Osgoode Hall, Patrick Monahan, tried to persuade her to take on the post of Associate Dean, but Li turned him down. In 2009, Monahan was promoted to become the Vice-President and Provost of York University. Monahan recommended Li to be the interim dean of the Law School, and Li reluctantly took on the post of interim dean for one year. At that time Osgoode Hall was facing quite a challenge because a $50 million building renovation project was about to be launched. The interim dean must not only manage the "routine" decanal matters, but also the building projects. Research projects and teaching programs as well staff and students' issues needed to be managed while the entire law school was in temporary locations scattered on York Campus. Li

and her team overcame many difficulties, and received tremendous recognition by her colleagues and York University leadership. By not having a private agenda or any self interest, she gained the utmost respect from her Osgoode Hall peers. On this, Li says, 'As the Dean of Osgoode Hall, I have to consider the overall good, and not to think about myself. If I help each colleague do his or her job well, then the whole school will do well.' Li only stepped down from her Interim Dean position this past June.

At Osgoode Hall, Jinyan Li is the Chair of the Faculty recruitment committee and was Chair of the Equality committee before. She is also a former Chair of the Law School's Upper-Year Curriculum Reform Working Group. While Osgoode Hall was established in 1889, York University was established later in 1965, and the two were merged in 1967. Now the Law school has become the most renowned in Canada, but its hundred-year-old curriculum suffered from century-old thinking, despite constant innovations. The Li-led Curriculum Reform Working Group was responsible for revamping the curriculum to meet the needs of legal education in a changing world. In 2004, Li won the teaching excellence award at Osgoode Hall. In 2006, Li was made a full professor. Li has set an example of how, through hard work and perseverance, immigrants can break down any barrier to succeed.

Li met her husband, Chen Li, in Canada. He was from Nanjing, China, also an athlete. He is a mechanical engineer, and they have a lovely daughter. Although Professor Li's academic and career achievements are stellar, she still insists that she needs to explore new territories, and continues to write books and thesis. Her areas of expertise are in taxation law and policy, social security law, pension law, and Chinese law. She was a visiting scholar at Harvard Law School, and a legal consultant to the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development

(OECD), Canadian governments, and a number of law firms. Since 1992, she has participated in China's tax reforms and development. When she was asked how much of her advice was used by the Chinese authorities, Li humbly replied that China had its own taxation and economic development models, and she could only provide opinions for their reference. Li says that China used to run a centralized planned economy, with everything owned by the government, and there was no taxation. After the 1979 market reforms, they slowly converted to a market economy, allowing foreign investments and private property ownership, and implementing a taxation system. But in this evolving process, China did not give up a centralized planned economy totally. Many industries such as steel, energy and transportation, are still in a transition stage. They are moving step by step and adjusting as they go. During the early years of market reforms, Li was invited to train Chinese tax officials, many of them now occupying high ranks in the administration. Later some of these officials told her that her teachings were very useful to them.

On China's constitutional and human right reforms, she says bluntly that there are huge differences between the east and the west. The main differentiation is that the judiciary in China is not independent and reports to the National People's Congress, whereas in western countries, although the government appoints the judges, the judiciary is fully independent, and not influenced by politics or government bureaucrats. On human rights, although many people feel it is a universal value without national boundaries, Li points out that the application of human rights is dependent on each country's conditions. The implementation of human rights principles in western countries may not be suitable for China. Li, with both eastern and western backgrounds, feels that is a huge social and political issue. The East and the West have different perceptions based on their different backgrounds, cultures and traditions. To force the same standard on both sides is not practical. She also says in the past twenty years,

China has made some obvious improvements in human rights and in the transparency of its legal system. She hopes China can continue to increase the transparency in both human rights and in law enforcement, and that it will allow more freedom of media to function as a government watchdog. If government accountability increases because of this transparency, the people can still exert some influence on the government and may even prevent the government from abusing its power, even in a single-party system where there is no opposition to the ruling communist party.

Earlier this year, she accepted an invitation by the Chinese Professionals Association of Canada to give a speech on her experience. She reminds the immigrants who have worked as professionals in China before and want to stay in the profession in Canada to be open-minded and be prepared to change and adapt to the Canadian environment. Professional standards have boundaries; every country has its own system. One cannot just drop into a new system, and feels being discriminated if their expectations are not met immediately. Professor Li says Canada has its own certification standards. If one chooses to practise in a chosen profession, one has to adapt to the local environment. One cannot expect Canada to adapt to one's individual circumstances. Otherwise a new immigrant may be carrying a heavy burden on their shoulders every day, feeling that they are discriminated everywhere.

These are indeed wise words from a woman who dedicates herself to writing and to teaching the younger generation. Professor Jinyan Li provides a role model, not only for the Chinese-Canadian community but also for the entire legal and academic world, and demonstrates what a Chinese-Canadian immigrant can achieve given the opportunity.



路明光
Lu Mingguang

從體育兵到食品進口商
路明光的故事

身形魁梧的路明光是山東人，他的中國進口食品生意做得不小，他的社交圈還算廣闊，他和家人移民多倫多將近15年了，但是他在華人社區的知名度不算高，這主要是他的為人一向低調、謙讓，即使幫了別人，做了好事，也不想張揚。

三年前，有一陣子因有華人超市售賣的部份食品標籤上的保質期過時，被懷疑不合規定，而且來自不同地方的華人移民在選購具有華人風味的食品時，常常無所適從，有中文電台請出行家路明光透過大氣電波為聽眾解說疑慮，這位山東大漢帶著精通公司法、律師出身的太座鄭萍，說出了華人超市進口貨的許多優缺點，路明光夫婦的誠懇和坦率，讓聽眾留下深刻的印象。

曾為籃球和跳高選手

他出生於中國還未對外開放的年代，曾在部隊裡當過8年的「體育兵」，因為他有188公分的個子，早年又瘦又高，擅長打籃球和跳高，但是他並沒有在體育運動方面發展自己的潛能，而是往商界探路。坊間有篇報導說，80年代大陸女性興起的彈力褲，就是路明光的傑作，他夫妻倆早在九十年代就已躋身中國百萬富豪的行列，事業可謂一帆風順。1996年，路明光來到加拿大進行商務考察後，決定以企業家移民的方式登陸楓葉國，當時中國國務院紡織工業部的副部長到訪，在應邀出席加中貿易理事會的一項活動上，他想嘗試引進中國的紡織業產品，副部長亦口頭上答應找國內的廠商盡量配合，他本人亦跑了加拿大境內多個與紡織業有關的城市，但發覺這兒的紡織業幾乎是壟斷式的，雖然也有香港移民從事製衣業，但多半是家族式經營，很少有人願意開放

外資入股，他只好死了這條心。他是運動員出身，也曾想過以「體育交流」的方式找門路，而且還進口過聖誕工藝裝飾品，甚至考慮過經營農場，結果不是慘淡收場，就是胎死腹中，最後他選中了進口中國食品，總算選對了，人總得吃和喝，但是入了這一行才知道有多麼辛苦、瑣碎、操心，賺這一行的錢不容易。

開設「中華老字號」受消費者歡迎

一個夏日的中午，在萬錦市「中華老字號」貨倉二樓的辦公室裡，雖然開著冷氣，但是路明光額頭上仍滲著汗水，述說著將近10年的奮鬥歷程，不足處，太座鄭萍在一旁補充説明，彰顯這對移民夫妻在事業的奮鬥上同甘共苦。

那是2001年，中國大陸移民人數日增，但是多倫多的華人超市出售中國進口的食品種類有限，出售著名優良食品如「中華老字號」的就更少，貨架上以產自港台和東南亞星馬泰的華人食品為主，尤其是廣東以外，具有其他中國地方風味的食品相當缺乏，路明光注意到廣東以外，大陸其他地方移民對這方面的需求，但又擔心有風險，於是先進口幾個貨櫃近千種中國食品試銷，由於自己沒有超市店面，只好向華人超市批發代售，但因經驗不足，成效不彰。他看準不是沒有市場，而是推銷和宣傳不到位，於是和朋友在士嘉堡Lawrence and Kennedy大道附近租下面積大約兩千平方米的店面，「中華老字號」超市正式開張，中國許多百年老字號如六必居、王致和、全聚德、梅林、陳麻婆、東來順、稻香村、果仁張、冠生園、虎王東北大米、山西老陳醋、貴州老干媽、紹興花雕酒、魚泉榨菜等，應有盡有，他所引進的「東北大米」很受消費者歡迎，經常供不應求。「中華老字號」超市開張後，聲名遠播，假日有遠道來自紐約、波士頓、底特律和安省其他城市的華人，專程到多倫多採購上述中國食品，有些

人的鄉愁特別濃，為了能在這兒買到家鄉的食品而感觸落淚。後來因為忙不過來，路明光把超市店面結束，現在成了龍泰超市。

削價競爭　利潤微薄

「瘦田乏人耕，耕肥了有人爭」，由於這一招成功了，馬上就引來競爭對手，有些人繞過著名食品在國內的總店，直接向各地分銷商進貨，甚至還有仿冒的水貨，為了搶生意，進口商不惜削價競爭，利潤越來越薄，甚至無利可圖。路明光説，過去中國進口食品搶手好賣，超市付款快，但競爭多了以後，部份超市開始拖欠進口商貨款，數年前曾有一家規模不小的華人超市倒閉，欠了他數萬元貨款沒還，讓他損失不小。

路明光説，別看他進口的中國食品種類多，量又大，但利潤不高，進貨後以批發價賣給超市，超市再零售給消費者，層層計較下，所賺很有限。他目前大約是每天進一個貨櫃，每個月20至30個不等。他指出，並非所有出口的中國食品都有錢賺，他以中國的「魚泉榨菜」為例，這是中國出口量第一位的榨菜，現時在中國國內的售價是一元人民幣一小包，這兒超市出售的「魚泉榨菜」是10包售價99分錢加幣，中間還有運費，進口商和超市還要賺一點，源頭的廠商根本無利可圖，換言之，國內的市場供不應求，製造商根本不願意出口，但是他説服國內廠商「照顧」海外同胞的需求，廠商等於是賠本出貨。

中國食品製造包裝不斷改進

説到從大陸出口的中國食品，過去有不少華人認為製造過程和包裝都不夠嚴謹，衛生要求的水平也令消費者擔心，甚至有些大陸移民直接指明要購買台灣或香港製造的同類貨品，但這種情形隨著大陸食品的質素和包裝不斷改進而減少。路明光夫人鄭萍

律師指出：「一方水土製造出來的食品，風味就是不一樣，別的地方是無法取代的。」她說，中國著名食品不論在包裝和製造工序上，近年都有顯著的改善，尤其是被冠上了「中華老字號」優良著名食品廠商的自律性很強，從上到下都盡力維護得之不易的商譽。而且國內有關當局像檢測局和海關對出口食品的監管非常嚴，幾乎沒有一種食品包裝上沒有打上「保質期」的，進口商或製造商擅自塗改保質期的可能性可以說絕無僅有。

專注於公司法、專利法的鄭萍指出，一直以來，西方國家都非常注意中國製造的食品和兒童玩具，這兩類貨品也是最容易被攻擊的對象，她不否認還有改善的空間，但是國與國之間的貿易戰和政治鬥爭，往往拿消費者作為訴求對象，中國的製造商通常是根據進口商的要求標準製造的，某種有害的原料超標，責任應該由進口商去負，不能怪罪於製造商。她說，歐洲的貿易保護主義和反傾銷意識非常強，中國出口商品經常是冷戰和政治鬥爭下的犧牲品。

建立「物流網」滿足華洋消費者

儘管辛苦，路明光還是仍然看好中國優良著名食品和其他精品在海外的市場，他已有計劃邀集國內著名企業集資開設類似COSTCO的大賣場，為華洋消費者提供更全面的服務。他不但進口中國食品，也大力促銷加拿大產品，包括食用油、日用品和紙製品等，將其出口到中國、美國、歐洲各地，為了拓展業務，路明光從05年開始建立「網上超市」，現全面升級為「物流網」。這是個非常有潛力的市場，消費者可從網上訂貨，他在北美和中國都設有服務站，既無需店面，也不受時間、品種、數量的限制，在海外可以做中國產品的生意，以滿足海外華洋消費者市場的需求；在中國又可以做外國產品的生意，尤其現在國內有錢人

越來越多，他們之中喜用洋貨的不少。他已在上海、北京、大連三個城市建立了服務站，前景看好。

人總得飲水思源，他來自中國，移民加拿大，當然希望促進中加雙邊貿易額，中國國家主席胡錦濤今年六月到訪時，曾表示到2015年時，希望將雙邊貿易額翻倍，提高到600億美元的目標。作為進出口商之一，他希望盡一己之力。

雖然移居加國近15年，路明光夫婦一向關心國內發生的重大災難和本地華人同胞遭遇的困難，以及春晚活動等，總是盡力提供協助。汶川大地震後，他夫妻倆與愛心教育基金會和環球教育基金會的負責人合作，募集了加幣近10萬元，送交聯合國兒童基金會加拿大分會，類似的善行，不勝枚舉。

走過15年，路明光認為他選的路沒走錯，他嚐遍了各類中國食品的酸甜苦辣，也嚐到了這一段人生經歷的酸甜苦辣，他帶著笑臉望著與他一起打拚的律師妻子，繼續向前。



路明光從軍時留影。
Mr. Lu in the army



當兵時，路明光曾是跳高高手。
A high jump athlete



路明光和太太參加「第五屆世界華僑華人社團聯誼大會」留影。
Attending an Overseas Chinese Convention



路明光和太太滑雪。
Mr. and Mrs. Lu



路明光伉儷參加愛心教育基金會與聯合國兒童基金會的扶貧項目會議。
Meeting with UNICEF



路明光2010年獲安省頒發十年義工獎。
Receiving Ontario 10th Years Volunteers Award



路明光創建的「中華老字號超市」。
stablishing Wing On New Group Canada Inc.



路明光獲安省政府頒發最佳進口商獎。
Receiving The Best Import Award from Ontario government



路明光將加拿大著名的日常用紙 ROYALE引進中國市場。
Introducing Canadian product 'Royale' to Chinese market



路明光與加拿大前總理克里靖合影。
With former Prime Minister, Jean Chretien

Mr. Lu Mingguang

With a burly physique, Lu Mingguang was originally from the Shandong district of China. He has a large Chinese food import business and wide connections in Canada, but he is not well known in the Chinese community. The main reason is that Lu, being very modest, maintains a low-key profile. Even though he has helped many people and performed numerous good deeds in his life, he does not like to boast about them.

Three years ago, talks about Chinese food products past expiry dates being sold in supermarkets caused a lot of concern among the Chinese community. Chinese Radio invited Lu to talk to their audience. Together with Zheng Ping, his wife and a laweyer familiar with commercial regulations, Lu explained to the audience the good and bad aspects of the food products being imported and sold at the many Chinese supermarkets. The couple impressed the audience with their honesty and their sincerity.

Lu was born at an age when China was not yet open to the world. Being 188 cm tall and adept at basketball and high jump, he served in the army for eight years as an 'athlete' soldier. However he did not realize his full potential as an athlete. He immersed himself in commerce from the start, and it has been fairly smooth sailing for his business. A newspaper article once reported that the ladies stretch pants, popular in the eighties, were developed by Lu. In the early nineties, Lu and his wife Zheng Ping through their commercial exploits were already among the relatively few Chinese millionaires. In 1996, Lu came to Canada to investigate trade possibilities, and decided they would immigrate to Canada as investors. At that time the Chinese Deputy Minister of Textile was also visiting, and agreed to set up connections with Chinese textile manufacturers for Lu. Lu

himself visited many Canadian cities with textile industries, but found the industry here monopolistic. Although there were Hong Kong immigrants working in the textile business, these were usually family businesses not open to outside investments. Lu finally gave up on the textile industry. Since he was an athlete before, he thought about investing in sports team exchanges with China. Lu also tried importing Christmas crafts and ornaments, and even considered entering into the farming business, but all of these ventures either failed or never got off the ground. In the end, Lu chose to import Chinese food products, and it was the right choice. Although it is a very difficult industry requiring a lot of attention to detail and hard work to succeed in, food products are needed by a growing population of new immigrants.

In the 2nd floor office at his Markham warehouse, beads of sweat poured down Lu's forehead, despite the air conditioning going full-blast. He talked about their struggles in the last ten years, and his wife, Zheng Ping, added more details while sitting on his side. This couple obviously shared everything together, both hardship and success.

In 2001, the increasing number of immigrants from China found limited food imports from China in the local Chinese supermarkets, especially those with a good brand name such as 'China Time-honored Brand'. The shelves were usually stocked with food items from Taiwan, Hong Kong or Southeast Asia, but with only a few exceptions from Guangdong, it was rare to find products from other parts of China. Lu recognized that there was a real need from immigrants from different parts of China. It was a risky venture, so Lu imported on a trial basis a few containers with a thousand different food products. Since he did not have a supermarket of his own, he sold them to the local Chinese supermarkets. It was not a success as he was inexperienced,

but Lu recognized that the problem was not due to lack of market but rather due to lack of marketing. So he and his friends opened up a supermarket at Lawrence and Kennedy, selling all the 'hundred year old' brand name food products from China. The rice he imported from Northeast China was especially welcome; often there was not enough supply for the demand. Since the supermarket opened, its reputation grew, and people came from New York, Boston, and other Ontario cities to purchase their products. Some people even wept tears of nostalgia when they could see products from their own villages on the shelves. In the end Lu was so busy that he had to sell the supermarket to concentrate on his import/export business.

Since this venture was so successful, competition grew. Some supermarkets would go around him to buy directly from the source in China, and some would even use imitation products. To get more business, some of the importers would cut their prices and the profits would dwindle to nothing. In the past the supermarkets would pay on time when they sold the imported items, but now with more competition among importers, the supermarkets would no longer pay on time. A few years ago a large Chinese supermarket closed owing Lu tens of thousands of dollars.

Lu says that although he imports a large variety of Chinese food products in huge quantities, the profit margin is not big. He sells the imported items at a wholesale price to the supermarkets, where they retail to the consumer. Multiple intermediaries share the profit, which is limited. Currently he imports one container each day, about 20 to 30 containers each month. Not all the food imports are profitable. As an example, the 'Fishwell' pickled vegetable is the number one selling brand in China and each packet sells for one RMB. Here, 10 packets

are sold for $0.99, which includes transportation costs, the profits for the supermarket and the importer. The manufacturer at the source hardly makes any profit. When the supply can only meet the demand inside China, the manufacturer is hard pressed to export their product. However he has been able to convince the manufacturer to consider it as a service to their fellow countrymen overseas, even if they lose money over the transaction.

In the past many Chinese felt that the manufacturing and packaging process for food products made in China did not meet hygiene standards. Even immigrants from Mainland China often insisted on buying the same type of products made in Taiwan or Hong Kong. But these situations are evolving as the quality of the food products and packaging improve over time. Lu's wife Zheng Ping pointed out that even for the same product, making it in one geographical area will produce a different taste from another location and it cannot be duplicated simply by others. She says that with the brand name food products, there have been some very obvious improvements in both manufacturing and packaging processes. Those with famous brand names such as 'China Time-honored Brand' will impose their own discipline from the top down to the staff on the factory floor, because they will try to protect their brand reputation. At the same time the inspection service and custom officials in China are now examining the export food products very stringently. All products are now sold with an expiry date, which cannot be altered in any way by importers or manufacturers.

Specializing in commercial and monopoly law, Zheng Ping pointed out that western countries have paid a lot of attention to food products and toys made in China, and that these two products are

easy targets. She does not deny that there is room for improvement, but she feels consumers are often used as pawns in commercial and political war between two countries. The manufacturer makes the products according to contractual terms set by the importer. If certain ingredients exceed regulation limits and become harmful, the responsibility should be borne by the importer, and not the manufacturer. In Europe, where there are anti-dumping laws and strong protectionism for trade, Chinese exporters are often victims of cold war and political fighting.

Lu paints a future bright picture for top name brand Chinese food and speciality products in overseas markets. He has plans to invite large enterprises such as Costco, to provide a better and more complete service to the consumers in the western countries. Not only does he import Chinese food products, he also exports Canadian products, such as cooking oil, daily items and paper products to China, United States and European countries. Since 2005, Lu has been building an internet supermarket, now expanded to be a full service logistics supply chain over the internet. This is a market with a lot of potential. Consumers can order products online and there are service delivery points in North America and China. There are no storefronts, no restrictions on time, brands, or quantities. One can do business overseas with Chinese made products, meeting the demands of the immigrants here. At the same time one can also sell western made products within China, where increasingly there are more wealthy Chinese, among whom many especially like to use foreign made products. He has already built customer service stations in Shanghai, Beijing and Dalian.

As a Chinese Canadian immigrant, Lu hopes to improve trade exchange between the two countries. When he visited Canada in June

this year, Chairman Hu Jintao expressed the hope that by 2015, the trade exchange between the two countries would double to 600 million US dollars. Lu hopes to contribute what he can to that goal.

Although he has been in Canada for over 15 years, the Lus have always been concerned about the natural disasters in China, as well as the difficulties faced by the local Chinese communities here. He has always tried his best to help out, not only for those catastrophes, but also at community events such as Chinese New Year celebrations. After the Sichuan earthquake, the Lus collaborated with the Love Education Foundation and World Vision Education Foundation to collect close to $100,000 for the United Nations Children's Foundation Canada branch. The Lus have carried out countless similar acts of charity without much fanfare or notice.

After 15 years, Lu Mingguang feels that he has chosen the right path. He has tasted different foods: sour sweet, bitter, and hot, and he has also tasted what life has to offer: sour, sweet, bitter and hot. He looks forward with a smile to the road ahead with his wife!



伍衞權醫生
Dr. Neville Poy

從小立志行醫的伍衛權

也許華人社區對於伍衛權醫生(Dr. Neville G. Poy)熟悉的程度不及利德蕙(Vivienne Poy)，因為利德蕙是著名的時裝設計師，是加拿大歷史上第一位華裔參議員，又擔任過多倫多大學的校監，寫過幾本有關香港利氏家族的書，但是她的成就，少不了另一半的鼓勵和支持，何況，伍衛權醫生本人過去數十年在整形外科方面的努力，以及他在脫下手術袍之後，以義工身份繼續服務華洋社區的心志，使他的日子過得更加充實和瀟灑。

以難民身份移居加拿大

伍衛權1935年出生於香港，那是日本軍國主義野心家侵華的動盪年代，即使在英國殖民地的香港，亦讓許多人難有舒心的感覺。伍衛權在香港讀了兩年的小學，1942年，7歲的他就隨著父母以難民身份移民到加拿大。在渥太華繼續讀完小學，進入渥京著名的私立中學Lisgar Collegiate，中學畢業後，從小就立志做醫生的伍衛權申請入讀著名的麥基爾大學(McGill University)，因為麥基爾大學的醫科是全加拿大最好、最出名的；此外，當時如果華人學醫想返回香港執業的話，麥大醫科畢業生最受歡迎。1954至56年，伍衛權以兩年的時間，讀完日後修讀醫科必須要有的Science課程，1956至1960年，伍衛權從醫學院畢業後，申請到麥大醫學院和滿地可全科醫院實驗室從事燒傷方面的研究，同時在麥大讀完外科碩士學位，深造解剖學，61年在滿地可全科醫院實習完畢，正式取得醫生執照。

從1961至1967年，伍衛權醫生從駐院實習、出國深造、實際行醫和研究中，最後確定自己日後選擇的目標是整形外科(Plastic Surgery)。1964年對他而言頗具意義，這一年伍衛權得到摩森

(Molson)研究獎學金，赴英國密杜塞斯(Middlesex)以整形外科研究中心馳名的維能山醫院(Vernon)受訓一年，獲益匪淺。從1967至1972年，他先後成為加拿大皇家外科學院、安省內外科學院、魁北克內外科學院、美國外科學院的會員。

選擇整形外科不是為了賺錢

伍衛權強調當時選擇這個領域絕非為了賺錢，而是他看到許多人因為燒傷、燙傷、車禍、意外而導致身體外表、皮膚、手腳等變形，他希望借重整形外科手術，重建病人的身心健康。他承認目前一般人對整形外科的認知與過去有所不同，目前多數人求診於整形外科，是為了讓自己的外表和五官更動人、更美麗。伍衛權說，從事整形行業的不一定非要大學醫學院整形外科畢業，例如學頭頸外科的亦有不少人轉做整形外科，甚至家庭醫生都可以做美容醫生，只是不能夠為病人動手術整形而已，但是可以教病人護膚保養。

對於時下整形外科成為賺錢的行業，伍衛權認為人各有志，但他一再向筆者強調，他當初絕對不是為了賺錢。他原本打算留在滿地可全科醫院行醫的，不巧的是70年代的滿地可市受到魁北克分離主義的影響，社會動亂，他不得不考慮遷移到其他的城市，他申請到士嘉堡全科醫院燒傷科部門工作，全家搬來多倫多定居，開始了長達卅多年的外科醫生忙碌生涯。因為外科手術經常是分秒必爭，非常緊急的，從1970年　至1985年，他擔任士嘉堡全科醫院燒傷部門的主管期間，經常在睡夢中、飯吃到一半、與家人或朋友相聚話正投緣時，被醫院的緊急呼叫召回，替重傷的病人開刀。

在士嘉堡全科醫院任職卅餘年

從有關伍醫生的浩瀚資料中發現，他最有經驗的是治療手部的外科手術(Hand Surgery)，他曾在安省和北美多個醫療機構獲得這方面的推崇和獎勵，另外，他在整形外科方面取得的經驗，也讓他累積了許多獎賞。1987至1989年，他出任士嘉堡全科醫院醫療學會(Medical Society)的總裁，為擴充該醫院的設備和籌措經費出力不少。1989年，他被推舉為「加拿大-中國兒童保健籌款基金會主席」- Chairman for Fund Raising For the Canada China Child Health Foundation。1996年從士嘉堡全科醫院退休之前，他已是醫學界和華洋社區聲名卓著的人物。他擔任過士嘉堡全科醫院Blossom Ball主席，退休後出任榮譽主席，麥大醫學院諮詢委員會成員，由於他在藝術和音樂方面的成就，退休後獲「安省藝術館-AGO」聘為「市場暨聯絡委員會」的成員，2004至2009年還被皇家音樂學院聘為董事。

在學術方面，1992和1994年，伍醫生分別獲聘為多倫多大學和麥基爾大學的訪問教授；在榮譽方面，加拿大皇家武裝部隊協會聘他為終身會員，他還被冊封為「女王直屬約克遊騎兵團隊後備部隊」榮譽上校的位階。伍衛權醫生因為保健和醫療方面的成就，1998年10月21日獲頒象徵加國最高榮譽的「加拿大勛章-Order of Canada」。

興趣廣泛 尤喜愛旅行和攝影

除了立志做醫生以外，伍衛權醫生的興趣非常廣泛，他喜歡攝影、繪畫、鋼琴、手風琴、無線電控制的模型飛機建造和飛行比賽、無線電器材的設計，中學時代一度對飼養熱帶魚很有興趣，還參加過大型的展覽，獲得Lebistis Reticulates品種繁殖的冠軍。

喜歡攝影的人多數喜愛大自然的景色，伍衛權和利德蕙經常結伴旅遊，尤其是他自己，據他粗糙數了一下，曾到過逾百個國家，他特別喜歡紐西蘭和南太平洋島國的風光，他也非常欣賞廣西陽朔灕江的山水，經過整理，他把許多具有特色的攝影作品捐贈給學術機構，先展後售作為經費，去年稍早時，伍氏就以一批攝自中國、香港、寮國、越南、不丹、泰國城市和農村生活的珍藏作品，捐贈給多大「利銘澤典宬」圖書館，該館是由妻子利德蕙參議員捐建成立的，以收藏和借閱港加中的圖書和文獻為主。這批攝影作品在展覽結束後售得逾3,500元加幣，為該圖書館籌得一些經費。

岳母曾反對他娶利德蕙

伍衛權和利德蕙無疑是天造地設的一對，但是他們的婚姻曾經歷過一段困難，利德蕙的母親最初表示反對，正如利德蕙在她那本中英文著作「築橋-Building Bridges」的著作所講的：「她不明白我為什麼要選擇一個『窮家子』。我知道金錢不能換到真愛和快樂，所以不同意母親的看法，我已看過許多有錢人痛苦的婚姻，我決不加入他們的行列。」但是利德蕙的父親接受伍衛權，讓有情人終成眷屬，那是難忘的1962年。利德蕙在著作說，她的母親直到1968年初患了輕微的心臟病之後，對她的態度才有改變，接納了這位醫生女婿。

關於此點，秉性忠厚的伍衛權對於已故的岳母並無微詞，他只是平淡地說：「也許處在那個年代，長輩對子女的婚姻有不同的觀點吧。」其實，當時伍衛權的父親在聯邦政府任職，雖非富貴人家，但生活環境仍十分舒適。

伍衛權和利德蕙共育有3個兒子，長子偉雄和幼子迪雄分別在廣州和上海任職，現居多倫多的次子雋雄因腎病兩度換腎都以失

敗告終，兩年前得到母親移植的一枚腎臟，目前健康情況相當不錯。 兩老有3名孫子承歡膝下。

退休後繼續散發光和熱

人生有些事情是預想不到的，在訪問中，伍衛權還提到一段軼事，他父親伍英才是澳洲華僑，但有英國國籍，祖籍台山。1941年太平洋戰爭爆發，香港陷於日軍之手，一家人淪為日本的戰俘，後被英國通過交換戰俘換回，1942年，伍氏家族根據《1923年華人移民法案》中許可華人入境的「特別個案」規定，舉家以難民身份移民加拿大。抵加京渥太華後，由於父親是聯邦政府公務員，一家被安置在277 Sussex Rd.的住處，1998年9月，妻子利德蕙被任命為參議員，為了方便起見，他們在同一條街租了一棟房子；而伍衛權的親妹伍冰枝(Adrienne Louise Clarkson) 於1999年被任命為加拿大第26任總督，任期至2005年9月，總督府位於1 Sussex Drive, 這三處地方相距甚近，更有意思的是，日本駐加拿大大使館就設在255 Sussex Drive。

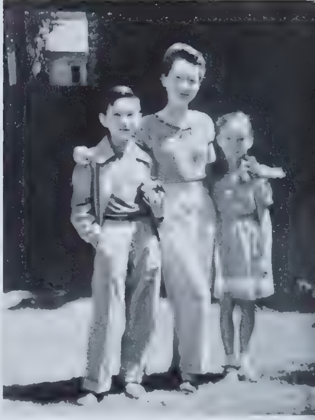
伍衛權和利德蕙雖然都是香港出生的華裔，但他們熱愛加拿大這片樂土，他們成就了本身的事業，如今正繼續散發著他們的光和熱，回饋這個社會。



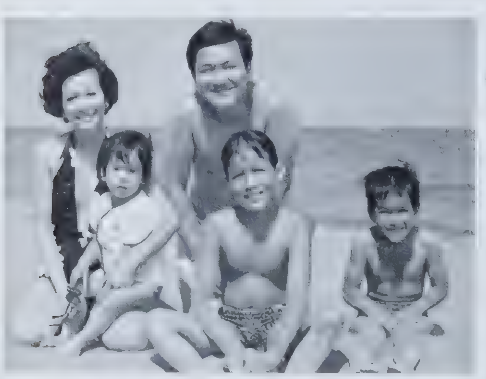
1939年伍衛權年幼時在香港。
Neville Poy, circa 1939 in his native Hong Kong.



1940年左右，伍衛權和妹妹伍冰枝在香港家裡留影。
Neville and sister Adrienne (previous Governor General of Canada) circa 1940, Hong Kong



1947年左右，伍衛權和妹妹伍冰枝與母親合攝，從小就喜歡攝影的伍衛權擁有第一部攝影機，當時他只有11歲。
Neville, circa 1947, with his mother and sister Adrienne holding his first movie camera



☜伍衛權與家人攝於1987年。
Dr. Poy with family circa 1987



伍衛權醫生在約克堡的軍禮儀式中，就任榮譽上校軍職，與妻子利德蕙參議員留影。
Dr. Poy and wife, Senator Vivienne Poy in Fort York Officers Mess after Installation as Honorary Lt. Colonel



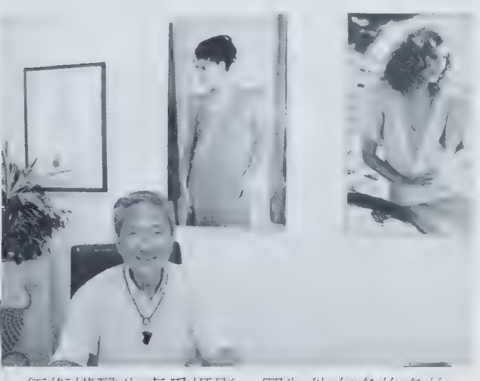
伍衛權醫生與參議員的妻子利德蕙遊Muskoka湖時，攝於一艘汽船上。
Dr. Poy and his wife Senator Poy aboard steamship "Segwun" sailing on Muskoka Lakes



998年，伍衛權醫生榮獲代表最高榮譽的加拿大勛章。
)fficial Protrait after receiving the " Officer of the Order of Canada (O.C.), 1998



伍衛權主持加拿大公民入籍宣誓儀式。
Dr. Poy was honoured as a Presiding Officer for regular Official ceremonies for Swearing-In, Presentation of Citizenship Certificates, and Welcoming New Canadian Citizens for Citizenship and Immigration Canada, over many years.



伍衛權醫生喜愛攝影，圖為他在多倫多的工作間留影，背後的照片都是他的作品。
Dr. Poy at his workshop with the photos at the back taken by himself



98年，伍衛權醫生榮獲當時的總督拉布朗，在總督府頒發加拿大勛章，與總督夫人及妻子利德蕙參議員和愛子雋雄Justin合影。
Dr. Poy is presented with the "Officer of The Order of Canada" at Rideau Hall, Ottawa, 1998, by Governor General Romeo LeBlanc, pictured with his wife, Senator Poy and son, Justin Poy.



伍衛權在軍營練習射擊。
Dr Poy shooting at Army Gun Camp.

Dr. Neville Poy

Perhaps the Chinese community is not as familiar with the name Dr. Neville Poy as his wife's, Senator Vivienne Poy. After all, Senator Vivienne Poy is a renowned fashion designer, has the honour of being the first Canadian of Asian descent to be appointed to the Senate in Canadian history, been the Chancellor of the University of Toronto, and written a number of books on the Lee family, but Senator Poy's success is in part due to the support and encouragement of her other half. Dr. Neville Poy's own accomplishments also stand on their own: working as a plastic surgeon over three decades, and following his retirement in 1996, as an active volunteer in many different communities. Together they contribute to an outstanding record of a couple living a full life of dedication.

Neville Poy was born in Hong Kong in 1935, a tumulus time when the Japanese army was invading China. It would have been difficult even in the relatively safe haven of the English colony of Hong Kong. In 1942, his parents took the seven year old Neville and his sister to immigrate to Canada, settling down in Ottawa. Upon completing primary studies, Neville entered high school: the Lisgar Collegiate Institute. After graduating, having set his mind on a medical career as a child, Neville applied to McGill University and was accepted. At that time McGill was the best and most well-known medical school in Canada. For anyone who wanted to return to Hong Kong to practise medicine, McGill medical graduates were the most popular among foreign medical graduates in Hong Kong. Neville finished the Bachelor of Science prerequisites in two years, and from 1956 to 1960, Neville attended McGill Medical school. Following graduation, he completed his internship at The Montreal General Hospital and in 1962 became a Licentiate of the Medical Council of Canada. He was subsequently licensed to practise provincially in Ontario and Quebec.

In the next few years, with more clinical and research experience,

Dr. Neville Poy decided that he wanted to specialize in plastic and reconstructive surgery. He completed a year of academic research in Burns at The Montreal General Hospital Research Laboratory and earned his Master of Science (M.Sc.) degree in Surgery. 1964 was a particularly meaningful year, as he was awarded the Molson Travelling Fellowship to train at the world famous plastic surgery centre at Mount Vernon Hospital in Middlesex, England. Following his surgical residences in General Surgery and Plastic and Reconstructive Surgery at McGill University-Montreal General, Montreal Childrens and Queen Mary Veterans Hospitals, he received, by examination, his Fellowship of the Royal College of Surgeons, FRCS (C), and then his Fellowship in the American College of Surgeons, FACS.

Dr. Neville Poy stresses that his choice in this specialty was not to make money. He was driven to this field when he saw that many patients had disfigurements resulting from burns, scalds, auto and other accidents, and felt that their mental and physical health could be restored with reconstructive surgery. He admits that there is a different perception of cosmetic surgery today, and many people now go for plastic surgery to make them look more beautiful. Dr. Poy says that to practise in the cosmetic surgical field one does not require a degree in plastic surgery. As an example, head and neck surgeons can also switch to work on cosmetic surgery. Even family doctors can become cosmetic doctors, but they are limited to offering advice on skin protection, and do not carry out any cosmetic surgery beyond skin quality repair.

On cosmetic surgery being seen as a profitable business today, Dr. Poy feels that everyone has different goals in life, but he stresses that he did not go into this field for the purpose of making money. He originally intended to stay in Montreal to practise there, but in the seventies, there was a lot of turmoil from the talk on separatism, and he had to consider moving to another city. He applied to Scarborough General Hospital to work in the Burn unit there. Moving with his

family to Toronto, Dr. Neville Poy began a career spanning over thirty years. Plastic Reconstructive Surgery with its emphasis in trauma is very intensive and must be performed as soon as possible after the accident happens. From 1970 to 1985, when he was the Director of the Burn Unit at the Scarborough General Hospital, he was often called back during dinner to attend to emergency trauma cases, spending entire nights in the hospital to perform emergency surgery upon road-traffic accident, industrial accidents and burns victims.

Dr. Neville Poy's area of expertise was also in hand reconstructive surgery and was honored by many medical organizations in Ontario and North America for his achievements in this area. In addition, Dr. Poy was given numerous awards for his work in plastic surgery. From 1987 to 1989, he was the President of the Medical Society at Scarborough General Hospital, and contributed greatly to the fundraising for the expansion of the hospital. In 1989, he was the Fundraising Chair for the Canada China Child Health Foundation. Before retiring in 1996 from Scarborough General Hospital, he had already built up an outstanding reputation in both the medical field and in the community. He had been Chair of Blossom Ball, a fundraising event for Scarborough General Hospital. After retirement he became the Honorary Chair, and also served on the Dean's Medical Advisory Board of McGill University. Accomplished in both art and music, he was on the Art Gallery of Ontario Marketing and Communications committee, Member of the Board of Trustees of The McMichael Art Collection, and from 2004 to 2009 served on the Board of Directors for the Royal Conservatory of Music. As a Presiding Officer for New Immigrants Induction and Welcoming Ceremonies over several years, Dr Poy was the Recipient of Recognition as a Canadian Volunteer from Citizenship & Immigration Canada for "International Year of Volunteers" in November 2001. He received the "Arbor Award" from the University of Toronto for Outstanding Contribution to the University of Toronto in 2007.

Dr. Poy was a visiting professor at the University of Toronto in 1992 and at McGill University in 1994. In October 1998, he was inducted as an Officer of The Order of Canada in recognition of his groundbreaking medical achievements. He was made an Officer of the Order of St. John in 2003 and received The Queen's Golden Jubilee Medal in 2002. In the same year he was also appointed Honorary Lieutenant - Colonel of the Queen's York Rangers Regiment (Militia), and subsequently promoted to Honorary Colonel of his regiment. During this period, he promoted and supported his regiment and the Canadian forces in their domestic and overseas endeavours. His parting legacy is his major effort to secure military, political, academic and public support for the re-institution of the discontinued Canadian Officers' Training Corps (COTC) (1968), which consisted of military training of university students (voluntary) in our major universities to graduate as commissioned officers (reserve). This modality assured our public's awareness of our military's presence, purpose and peace assurance roles with our readiness to serve Canada at all times. His efforts to achieve the resumption of this university programme continue to be promising.

Dr. Poy has wide-ranging interests outside his specialty of medicine. He loves photography, painting, playing the accordion, model airplane building and flying, including competitive radio-control pattern and scale flying, which earned him numerous awards and trophies. In high school he had a hobby of breeding tropical fish, once winning the top prize in an exhibition for the colour pattern he developed for the Lebistis Reticulates breed.

Most lovers of photography love natural scenery, and Dr. Neville Poy is no exception. He and his wife like to travel together, and he counts over one hundred countries he has been to, some of his favourite places being New Zealand and South Pacific Islands. He also enjoys the Li River in Yangshuo in the Guangxi Province of China. He has

given many of his photographs for exhibition at academic organizations and donated the proceeds afterwards. Late last year, a treasured collection of photographic images of urban and rural life in China, Hong Kong, Laos, Vietnam, Bhutan, and Thailand was featured in an exhibition at the Richard Charles Lee Canada-Hong Kong Library at the University of Toronto. This library, named in honour for Senator Poy's father, features a unique research collection on Canada-Hong Kong studies. The photographic exhibition garnered $3500 in sales which went towards the operating costs of the library. He also presented his work at the Library and Archives Canada in May of 2008 as an Asian Heritage Month event in Ottawa. His architectural photographs of prominent Rockliffe Park Homes were commissioned by the City of Ottawa (Rockliffe Park), now published as a hard-covered book co-authored with Martha Edmonds (Historian).

The marriage of Neville and Vivienne Poy seems like a match made in heaven, but it had a rocky start. It was opposed by Vivienne's mother in the beginning. Just as Senator Vivienne Poy described in her book: Building Bridges: 'She wondered why I had chosen a "poor boy". Knowing that love or happiness cannot be bought, I disagreed with Mother. In the short twenty years of my life, I had met many miserable, wealthy people, and I wanted to be sure that I was not going to join their number.' But Vivienne's father accepted Neville, and allowed the couple to tie the knot in 1962, a memorable year to both of them. Vivienne Poy says in her book that only after her mother fell ill with a minor heart disease in 1968 that she began to accept her son-in-law.

On this, the generous-natured Neville did not have an unkind word for his late mother-in-law. He said placidly, 'In those days, parents had different perspectives on marriages.' In truth, Neville's father was a federal government employee at that time, and his family, though not very wealthy, was comfortably well-off.

The Poys have three sons. The oldest son, Ashley, and the youngest, Carter, are working in Guangzhou and Shanghai respectively. Their second son, Justin, suffered through two failed kidney transplants before receiving a kidney from his mother two years ago. He is now in good health. Neville and Vivienne have three grandchildren.

Life works in many unpredictable ways. Dr. Neville Poy talked about some amusing coincidences in their lives. His father William Poy was an Australian immigrant with British nationality and Toisan ancestry. In 1941 when World War II broke out over the Pacific Ocean, and Hong Kong fell to the Japanese army, their whole family became Japanese prisoners-of-war. They were later released through a prisoner exchange between the United States and Japan with Canadian Civil Servants as beneficiaries, courtesy of the United States Government. The Poy family, under the Chinese immigration Act of 1923, which allowed special cases to be handled differently, was admitted as refugees into Canada. After arriving in Ottawa, since his father was a civil servant with the federal government, the family was settled in a residence at 277 Sussex Drive. In September 1998, when his wife was appointed to the Senate, they subsequently bought a condominium named "The Sussex", just 400 feet from their first residence in 1942. In 1999, when Neville's sister Adrienne Clarkson was appointed as the 26th Governor General of Canada, she moved to 1 Sussex Drive. These three residences are very close, with the Japanese Embassy being their present next door neighbour at 255 Sussex Drive.

Both Dr. Neville and Senator Vivienne Poy are Chinese immigrants from Hong Kong who share a passionate love for Canada. Through their shining accomplishments and intense dedication, they continue to repay this country in many ways.



黄永忠
Andrew Wong

黃永忠獻身消防生涯

如果一個人的一生最精華的歲月有60年的話，除掉幼年成長和受教育的日子，能夠把長達42年的時間忠誠奉獻給單一職業的人，真是如鳳毛麟角，尤其對一位後半生連根拔起的移民而言，更不容易，但是黃永忠(Andrew W. Wong)就是「一步一腳印」這麼走過來的楷模。

未滿19歲即加入香港消防處

1950年黃永忠出生於香港，家裡有7個兄弟姐妹，父親曾任小學校長，母親是位家庭主婦。他的個性從小就外向，對於童軍、水上救生、消防等紀律性的活動就很有興趣，而且經常參與，他在學校時曾擔任過糾察隊長、拯溺隊長。中六那一年，他以嘗試的心態報名香港消防處的招聘考試，當時有700人報名，錄取20人，沒想到筆試和體能測試都順利通過，當時他還在「崇德天主教英文書院」讀書，未滿19歲的法定年齡，但是招聘單位在進行面試時，發現黃永忠非常適合消防隊的工作，主考官考慮到他的優秀條件，而且再經過幾個月訓練期他就「足齡」了，於是決定錄取他，開始了他一生的消防生涯。

考取消防處後，他被送往八鄉消防學校受訓，畢業後成為三級消防官，同時受到中大畢業在酒店任經理的兄長鼓勵，他開始報讀中大和港大的校外管理課程，並加入英國消防工程師學會，提高自己的專業水平，終於考獲英國消防工程師(Member of Institution of Fire Engineer)的資格。黃永忠入行的最初9年一直在前線擔任領導救火的工作，與同僚出生入死，留下難數的英勇的救人事蹟。由於工作表現優異，他本人又不斷在專業知識的領域裡進修，獲得上級的賞識，將他調往消防總部擔任參事官，參與

管理和策劃工作。此期間，黃永忠兩度獲得港府保送到英國消防學院深造，榮獲優秀文憑，結訓返港後不久，晉升為香港國際機場救難主管。

上級賞識　快速晉升

黃永忠表示，他本來有機會再去英國牛津大學受訓，日後調離消防處，擔任政務官走上仕途的，但這與他當初的志向不合，而且消防處也極力挽回他，不想流失這位精英，他最終決定堅守崗位。在擔任機場救難主管期間，港府再保送他進入中大研讀管理課程，1982年，他取得研究院D.M.S (Diploma in Management Studies)的文憑，隨著資歷和學歷的長進，黃永忠再晉升為香港消防處高級參事官，負責消防處7,000多名員工的培訓事宜，他所制定的「長官級管理課程」和「隊目級指揮課程」，香港消防處仍繼續沿用迄今，他被同僚尊為香港消防管理學的「開山師祖」，也是當時香港消防界晉升速度最快的年輕領導層。

對黃永忠而言，1990年是個人生事業的轉折點，一方面他在香港消防處的職位已晉升至高級消防區長，當時他的年齡還不到40歲，是消防處最年輕的高級消防指揮官，大有再晉升至消防處長的機會，前程看好，而且消防處不同其他政府部門，只要做好救火和防火的工作，不必經常擔心捲入任何政爭和口水戰；但是另一方面，他亦受到當時已移民加拿大親友的影響，同時考慮到三個年幼女兒上學的問題，難以立刻作出選擇，於是決定拿三個月有薪的假期，來多倫多實地觀察一下。抵埗後，他一方面安頓家人，同時亦打聽多倫多和鄰近城市消防單位的聘雇情形，本行沒找到，卻在安省懲教處找到一份懲教官的職務，雖然與消防完全不同，但以一位新移民來說，這麼快找到一份政府工，亦聊以告慰。三個月的假期很快就過去，那邊廂，他在香港消防處的上

司催促他盡快回港，有機會更上一層樓，獲晉升為香港區消防副總長；這邊廂，他又捨不得與家人團聚的日子，懲教處的工作待遇亦不錯，也有考試晉升的機會，幾經掙扎考慮，他還是選擇留在加拿大。回港辦理辭職手續，賣掉在沙田購置，預備回流的單位，全心全力做個新移民，一切從頭來過。

移民加拿大　重新做起

黃永忠強調，他選擇移民與當時的政治氛圍無關，與同僚相處亦無任何問題，完全是為了家人團聚。他在安省懲教處做了四個月，終於在1990年8月有機會申請進入安省旺市(City of Vaughan)消防局，當時他以在香港有21年消防工作的經驗，進入旺市消防局擔任防火督察(Inspector)，不論薪金和位階都不及香港，10年後才升任防火組主管(Fire Prevention Captain)，三年前一個「偶然的機遇」，他被提升為旺市消防局的行政官(Executive Officer)。談到這「偶然的機遇」，黃永忠迄今難以釋懷。他說，加拿大雖然將「多元文化」寫入國家的政策，也一再重申不得種族歧視，但是還是會碰到所謂的「見不到的歧視」(Invisible racial discrimination)。他指出，2007年旺市消防局要提升一名首席防火官(Chief Fire Prevention Officer)，他申請這項職位，以他數十年的防火工作經驗，按說理應是由他得到這份工，但最後上面錄用了從另一個不同部門的申請者，黃永忠認為有失公平，遂向消防工會提出投訴，交由仲裁員主持公義，最後仲裁員雖然認為他有充分資格得到這份工，但同時判決他的上司有權選擇自認為最合適的人，不過，仲裁員同時裁定要旺市消防局特別增設一個行政官(Executive Officer)的職位給黃永忠，無疑是承認他也有充分的資格擔任首席防火官之職。可笑的是，這個「行政官」的職位將隨著他明年二月初的退休而取消。

對於這件事，黃永忠解釋說，升職和加薪並不是最重要的，重要的是上級對他工作表現的認同，他奉勸華人如果碰到類似的問題時，一定要據理力爭，不要啞忍。

鼓勵華人投身消防

華人移民或土生華人加入消防局任職的甚少，申請加入警隊的卻很多，他覺得可能是華人覺得消防工作危險性高，而且不夠威的緣故。其實警隊和消防隊的待遇是非常接近的，但是申請加入消防隊的條件可能比警隊更高，例如加入消防隊者除了要有豐富的消防知識以外，必須通過懼高症、懼黑症的反測試，以及通過視力（不得有近視、色盲）、上臂力、250磅拖力、拉力方面的合格測試，體能測試合格後有六個的有效期，逾期還得重新再接受測試。

黃永忠表示，許多消防隊員最初入職時的體能狀態甚佳，但經過若干年後因缺乏鍛練，多數呈現臃腫肥胖，而目前按照工會的規定，入職後的消防人員無需再接受體能測試，等於保障了這些人一輩子的工作。他指出，消防人員工會還有一種現象，就是許多消防人員爭著想做工會的領導人，因為管理層怕事，升遷的機會多半落到工會領導人的身上。

黃同時指出，有些人為了裝修廚房，但又不想自己花錢，竟然故意煮東西不留心，製造火災，然後向保險公司索賠，這種情形相當普遍，但像他這類有經驗的消防人員，在現場調查時，很容易找到破綻。他奉勸華人千萬別學這種手法，一旦被揭發是要坐牢的。

明年初退休仍將致力推廣家居安全

2003年，黃永忠獲安省消防界最高代表聯名推薦，在全世

界12,000名會員中，第一位榮獲騎士級的消防工程師(Companion Fellow, Institution of Fire Engineers)。這是業界最高的殊榮，更是認同在消防界長期和優良的貢獻。黃亦是首位消防界人士把英國工程師學會成功地引進美洲大陸，帶領美國和加拿大消防工程領域邁進了一大步。黃永忠是消防工程師學會的創會主席，從1990年至1996年，他一直担任加拿大分會會長，2010年，在同袍推舉下重任會長。2010年3月，黃更晉身為消防工程師學會亞太區分會創會主席之一。該亞太區分會的理念是要幫助亞太區發展中國家將消防安全做得更好。

轉眼間黃永忠移民加拿大已20個寒暑，過去18年，公餘一直在辛尼加社區學院(Seneca College)教授消防証書課程，前幾年還首創全球唯一的學院及在線(on-line) 的認可消防專家課程，和教授美國辛辛那提大學(University of Cincinnati)消防科學學位課程。他每次返香港度假，都不忘與過去消防處同僚相聚，交流心得，分享經驗，及到各學院及大學消防研討會演講。如今孩子都已長大獨立，他決定2011年初退休，與妻子黃寶聯(Rebecca)一起着手編寫有關家居安全和消防計劃書，希望舖上電腦網絡，讓更多市民了解這方面的常識，他亦打算義務開班授課，講述有關消防常識，提高市民防火和救火的警覺。

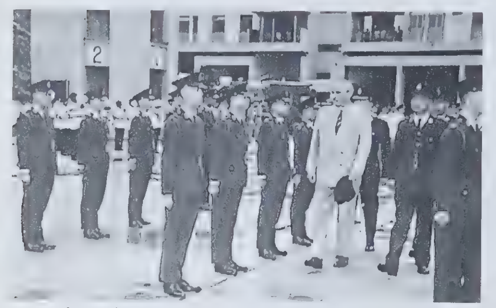
明年是他從事消防生涯42年，這是他一生的志業，一生的選擇。他衷心感謝妻子的支持和鼓勵。



黃永忠(前排中)年幼時與與父母
兄妹合影。
Young Andrew (centre) with
parents, brother and sister.



1991年，黃永忠移民加拿大，初加入
旺市消防局擔任督察。
Andrew, 1991, as a Fire Prevention
Inspector, the first one appointed
also as a Building Inspector at
the City of Vaughan.



1969年，黃永忠(圓圈內)畢業於香港消防訓練
學校時，接受檢閱。
Passing-out Parade (Graduation) at the Hong
Kong Fire Services Training School 1969



1982年，黃永忠擔任香港國際
機場消防局救傷隊主管時，
與同僚合影。
Andrew, Rescue Leader at the Hong
Kong International Airport Fire
Station with fellow firefighters, 1982



1987年，黃永忠擔任香港消防處高級區長時，
接受消防處長頒贈勳章表揚。
Andrew received Coloniel Fire Brigade Long
Service Medal from Director of Fire Service Mr.
Robert Holmes, 1987.



)07年，擔任行政官的黃永忠在旺市消防局與同僚合影。
ndrew with the fire crew at one of the new fire stations in the City of Vaughan



黃永忠與從事IT工作的長女Bella(右)及擔任護士的次女Belinda合影。
Andrew with his daughter Bella (IT Project Manager) and Belinda (Registered Nurse)



10年8月底，友好們歡慶黃永忠六十大壽，黃扮演貓王唱歌。
he lighter side of Andrew -- an Elvis Presley mpersonator and entertainer during his 60th birthday party in September 2010.



黃永忠與妻子Rebecca喜愛旅遊，圖為2008年夫妻在歐洲乘郵輪時合影。
Andrew and his wife Rebecca in the cruise in Europe.



黃永忠於1990年創立安省消防工程師學會，2010年再次被推舉為全加消防工程師學會會長。
Andrew as Founding President and Current National President of the Institution of Fire Engineers Canada Branch, pictured with all Council Members during the 2010 ANNual General Meeting.

Mr. Andrew Wong

It is rare to find someone who has devoted 42 years of his life to one career, especially among immigrants transplanted in a new land. Andrew Wong is one of those rare individuals who stay in their career path even as they move halfway across the world.

Andrew was born in Hong Kong in 1950 to a family with seven siblings. His father was a primary school principal while his mother stayed at home to take care of her family. Andrew was outgoing from when he was young, getting involved in activities such as scouting, life saving and firefighting. In school he was Captain of Head Prefects and head of the school life-saving team. During Grade 12, Andrew thought he would try to apply for a position with the Hong Kong Fire Department. There were 700 applicants for 20 positions, and to his surprise, he was able to pass both the written and the physical tests with flying colours. At that time he was still attending the Shung Tak Catholic English College, and had not quite reached the legal age of 19. During the oral interview, the examiner found that Andrew was ideally suited to a job with the Fire Department, and considering his excellent qualifications, decided that he should be accepted despite being underage at the time of examination. He figured by the time training was completed, Andrew would turn 19 and then be officially employable. Thus began Andrew's lengthy career in firefighting.

After graduating from his training, Andrew became a Probationary Station Officer. Encouraged by his brother, he took management courses from the Chinese University of Hong Kong and The University of Hong Kong to upgrade himself. He also joined the Institution of Fire Engineers to improve his professional qualifications.

His hard work culminated in him being elected as a Member of the Institution of Fire Engineers. In the first nine years of his career, Andrew was working on the frontlines of fire fighting, and shared many heroic tales of rescue with his colleagues. His outstanding work performance as well as his hard work in continuously improving himself professionally gained recognition from his superiors. Andrew was promoted to be Staff Officer at the Fire Services Headquarters, taking on planning and management duties. During this time, he was dispatched twice for more advanced training in England. After getting distinguished diplomas in England, Andrew was promoted to be Rescue Leader at the Hong Kong International Airport.

Andrew says that he had an opportunity to be educated at Oxford University, and with Oxford training under his belt, many administrative positions could open up for him down the road. But this would represent a departure from what he wanted to do when he first started. At the same time, the Hong Kong Fire department also tried very hard to retain Andrew as he was well regarded. In the end Andrew decided to stay with the Hong Kong Fire Department. As Rescue Leader at the Hong Kong International Airport, he was selected to attend the Graduate School of Chinese University of Hong Kong for more management training. In 1982, he obtained a Post-Graduate Diploma in Management Studies. With increasing experience and academic background, Andrew was promoted again to Senior Staff Officer level, responsible for the training of 7000 staff. The course curriculums he designed for supervisory and management training and team leadership are still being used by the Hong Kong Fire Department today. He was regarded as the pioneer for the Hong Kong Fire Department management training program, and a fast rising star among management ranks.

To Andrew, 1990 was a turning point in his career and his life. On one hand he had already achieved the level of Senior Divisional

Commander with a handsome income while still under 40 years old. As the youngest senior officer, he had the most opportunity for future promotions to become the Director of Fire Services. Within the Fire Department, unlike other Hong Kong Government divisions, as long as you do a good job in fire prevention and fire fighting, you don't have to worry too much about politics. On the other hand, Andrew was also influenced by the wave of immigration to Canada among his friends and relatives. He also had to consider the education of his three young daughters. It was a difficult choice. Andrew finally decided to take a three-month vacation to come to Toronto to see for himself what it was like here. After settling down his family in Toronto, Andrew investigated job prospects with the local fire departments around Toronto and the neighbouring cities. While he did not get a job in his line of work, he was soon hired as a correctional officer with the Ontario Ministry of Correctional Services. While it was quite different from a fire service job, he was consoled by the fact that as a new immigrant, he was able to land a job very quickly. His vacation soon over, Andrew faced more difficult choices. The Hong Kong Fire Department now offered him an opportunity to become Deputy Fire Chief. For that he would have to return to Hong Kong and give up his family life here. The job as a correctional officer paid well and there were also opportunities for advancement. After a long struggle, Andrew decided to stay in Canada. He returned to Hong Kong to hand in his resignation, and sold the house he bought in Shatin. He would devote his entire attention to starting afresh as an immigrant in Canada.

Andrew stresses that his choice had nothing to do with the political atmosphere at that time; nor did he have any problems getting along with his colleagues. It was entirely due to his wish to stay together with his family. After being a correctional officer for four months, in August 1990, Andrew was hired as a Fire Inspector by the

Fire Department at the City of Vaughan. At that time, he already had 21 years of fire service experience. It was not a match, in salary or rank, to what he had achieved in Hong Kong. It would take another ten years before Andrew was promoted to the rank of Fire Prevention Captain. Three years ago, through an 'unforeseen opportunity', he was promoted to be Executive Officer. To this day Andrew felt uneasy over how this opportunity came about. In his view, although Canada practises multiculturalism and racial discrimination is illegal by law, there is still racial discrimination, albeit invisible to most eyes, in our society. He explained that in 2007, he applied for the position of 'Chief Fire Prevention Officer', and with his decades of experience, he felt that he was qualified to get this position. In the end his superiors decided to offer the position to another applicant from a different department. Andrew felt that the process was not fair, and he filed a complaint with his labour union. While the arbitrator determined that Andrew had sufficient qualifications and experience for the job, they also said that his superiors had the right to choose whoever they felt was the most suitable candidate. In the end, the arbitrator decided that the Vaughn Fire Department should create a new position called Executive Officer for Andrew. Andrew felt vindicated by this 'recognition' for his ability to do the job of the Chief Fire Prevention officer. The interesting point is, with Andrew's planned retirement in February 2011, this Executive Officer position will be eliminated.

Andrew explains that promotions and salary increases are not critical, but the most important thing is that his superiors recognize his work ability. He advises all Chinese Canadians to fight for their rights and not back down in silence when they face something similar.

There are very few Chinese Canadian immigrants or even native born Chinese Canadians in fire fighting. Comparatively speaking, there are many more Chinese Canadians in the police force. He feels that there could be a perception that the risk of firefighting is high while the

prestige of the job is lower. In fact, firefighters and the police force have similar pay scales, but the qualification requirements might be more stringent for fire fighting. Not only does one need a large knowledge base of fire fighting and rescue skills, one also has to pass multiple tests for fear of heights, fear of darkness and vision (cannot be myopic or colour blind). Physically they have to be strong, demonstrating upper arm strength in pushing and pulling up to 250 lbs. If one passes the gruelling physical test, one has six months to apply for a position, and when the six months expire, one has to take the physical examination again.

Andrew says that many firefighters are in good physical condition when they first get the job, but after a few years on the job, they become overweight. According to union rules, any firefighter who has been hired does not have to take a physical test again, so this allows them to keep their job for life. Another phenomenon is that many firefighters compete to become union leaders, who often get promoted by management in order to avoid labour relations problems.

Andrew points out that some people intentionally set fire to their kitchen through careless cooking, making insurance claims afterwards as a way to renovate their kitchen without having to pay a penny. As this is quite common, experienced fire investigators like him can discover these scams easily. He warns Chinese Canadians not to be involved in these insurance scams, or risk going to jail.

In 2003, Andrew was honoured to be the first person among 12,000 world-wide members to be recognized as a Companion Fellow at the Institution of Fire Engineers, the highest grade that can be achieved, as recognition for having rendered long and outstanding service to the Institution and the profession of fire engineering. Andrew was instrumental in successfully bringing the Institution of Fire Engineers to North America, which results in tremendous

advances in the fire engineering arena in both Canada and United States. Andrew was Founding President of the Institution of Fire Engineers Canada Branch from 1990 to 1996 and also current president from 2010. In March 2010, Andrew became a Founding Member of the Asia Pacific Region Forum of the Institution of Fire Engineers. One of its missions is to assist developing Asia Pacific Rim countries to improve their knowledge and practices in fire safety and fire engineering.

This year Andrew would have spent twenty years in Canada. In the past eighteen years, Andrew has been teaching fire safety certificate programs at Seneca College. A few years ago, Andrew spearheaded the only on-campus and on-line training for the US-based Certified Fire Protection Specialist examination. Andrew also taught part of a fire science degree curriculum for the University of Cincinnati in Canada. Every time when he returns to Hong Kong, he would meet with his colleagues, exchange ideas on fire prevention and fire fighting, and give seminars at colleges and universities.

Now that Andrew's children are all independent, he has decided that he will retire in February 2011, and will work with his wife Rebecca to write a book on fire safety management for publication on the internet. In addition, he also plans to volunteer teaching home fire and life safety classes to seniors. His goal is to improve everyone's knowledge and raise our awareness in this area.

2011 marks the 42nd year of Andrew's career in fire protection. Fire safety is in his blood and it is his life choice.



周松年博士

Dr. Songnian Zhou

學而優從商
周松年的傳奇

當周松年博士獲選為今年的「紅楓傳奇」人物時，有大陸移民告訴我說：「像他這麼有成就的人，應該早幾年就入選了。」雖然是遲來的榮譽，總算主辦單位「華商網絡」提供了這個平台，評審團有眼光，讓更多的華人，尤其是中國大陸移民社區以外的港台同胞，有機會認識這一位捨多大終身教授職，開創高科技公司(Platform Computing Corporation)成功的學者企業家。

十多年來，坊間關於訪問周松年的報導相當不少，不單是中文的，還有英文「Globe and Mail」的專題報導。我在訪問周博士之前，花了些時間看過這些報導，無疑對他求學的努力和創業的艱辛十分佩服。天下沒有不勞而獲的，周松年雖然天賦很高，但是如果不是憑著那一股鍥而不捨的毅力，不服輸，不認命，不斷的嘗試，不可能有今天的成就。

文革後第一批大學生

1956年出生於一個資本家的家庭，在中共建政的初期，周松年全家的成份都「不好」，所以當1966年大陸爆發被視為十年浩劫的文革之時，他每個月領取6塊錢人民幣的生活費，生活艱苦自不在話下。除了他因為是最小的幼子特准留在父母身邊以外，其餘五個兄姐下放的下放，插隊的插隊。也正因為如此，喜好看書的他，有機會把家裡存留和兄姐讀過的書都翻遍了，無形中因自學而得到不少知識。17歲那年，也就是文革最後的3年，他到北京內燃機工廠當工人。

文革結束的第二年，鄧小平復出，下令恢復停辦了10年的高考，他以自學的程度報考，結果考進了北京工業大學的自動控制

系，他成為文革後中國第一批大學生，這是他一生的轉捩點。由於文革動亂，許多人荒廢了求學的進程，在北工大校園內，學生的年齡差距甚大，最年長有30歲的，最年幼的只有18歲，因而更要把握機會努力學習。1980年，美國波士頓東北大學(Northeastern University, Boston, Massachusetts)校長帶團到訪北京工業大學，提供4個名額給北工大甄選的學生到美國留學，周松年當時是大二，把握這難得的機會應試，結果以最優異的成績獲選，與同行的另三名學生入讀波士頓東北大學三年級，他放棄原先在北工大攻讀的自動控制系，改讀電子計算機系，他克服了對英語的困難，兩年後在800名學生中以最優秀的成績畢業，由於他對電腦科技的鑽研和愛好，申請到加州柏克萊大學繼續攻讀碩士和博士學位，在柏克萊大學前後5年，學成後於1987年應聘到多倫多大學擔任教職， 1992年，周松年獲聘為終身教授。

恩師相挺下　赴美留學

為人要飲水思源，周松年有今天的成就，他念念不忘當初批准他出國的北工大老校長。他說，出國前有人告訴他，由於他的出身成份不好，學校人事處反對讓他出國留學，但是北工大校長堅持要讓學習成績好的周松年出國，最後終於讓他過關，這也是為甚麼他時時刻提醒自己要努力以赴，不辜負老校長的期望。

由一名自費公派留學生成為一所著名大學的終身教授，對於某些人而言，這已是成功的寫照，但對於衝勁十足，混身充滿著「叛逆細胞」的周松年而言，他不甘心就如此安逸平穩過下去，他念念不忘自己在柏克萊大學的博士論文所提出有關分布式電腦管理系統的概念。

回顧第一代電子計算機於1946年問世，經過不斷改進，至20世紀70年代，電子計算機已進入第四代，由集成電路裝配而

成，體積縮小，使用方便，用途亦日漸廣泛，功能有如人腦，故稱之為電腦。使用的軟件由傳統的大型集中式，改變為分布式，個人電腦(PC)和服務機(Server)日漸普遍，但基本上仍然各自孤立，互不合作，這種系統的操作適用於小的項目，但是如要進行大項目的操作，就顯得勢孤力單，難以勝任。而周松年早在柏克萊讀研究所時，就已經想到這個問題，他的博士論文就是根據這個概念寫成的。在多大任教的那幾年，他一方面認真教學，一方面繼續研究，並尋找機會，他發現很多大企業都在為公司內數以千計的計算機的運作效率不佳、功能受到限制而苦惱。他決心要研究解決這方面的難題。當時的北方電訊公司對於周博士開發的「負載共享」軟件系統很感興趣，撥出數十萬元作為研究基金，周博士帶領一個研究團隊專注於這種管理計算機群軟件的研究和開發，設法把許多PC和Server的網絡統合在一起，使它們各盡所能，充分合作，完成更多的計算工作，可以節省大量的人力、物力和時間。

辭教授職　開創平台電腦

當研究有了確切的成果時，1992年8月，當時35歲的周松年申請停薪留職，與同是來自中國的77屆大學畢業生王敬文和武冰三人合夥，以20萬美元的資金，開辦了平台電腦公司(Platform Computing Corporation)，開始生產第一版的「工作管理系統軟件-Load Sharing Facility簡稱LSF軟件」，並取得大客戶例如北電、Pratt & Whitney等的信任，如今已經歷18年，經過不斷的改進和創新，目前有大約2,000個分布全球的客戶，還沒有一個使用過平台電腦公司軟件的客戶表示不滿意的。全球公認的著名電腦科技廠家和用家，如IBM、HITACHI、DELL、HP、NEC、SONY、AMD等，使用並銷售平台電腦公司生產的軟件。

目前平台電腦公司在全球各主要地點都有分公司，聘用了近500名精於電腦科技的專門人員，其中加拿大有200餘人，中國在北京中關村和西安僱用了100多人，公司每年銷售成長，利潤提高。例如中國的航天科技業界就普遍採用了LSF軟件，事實證明，效果良好。

開發軟件　受大企業歡迎

周松年以深入淺出的用辭，解說LSF軟件的概念，簡單的說，就是「網格-Grid」，Google公司新創的名稱「雲計算-Cloud Computing」指的就是這個概念。換言之，就是把整個互聯網整合成一台巨大的計算機，實現「各類資源全面共享」的目的。平台電腦公司成立迄今18年，研發出3種主要的產品：1992年最早開發的是LSF；2002年研發製成Symphony軟件，這是一種大規模分布計算軟件，稱為Parallel Computing；2009年再研發出ISF軟件，稱為「雲計算系統」。其實基本功能和目標都差不多，只是針對應用和運行環境不同。

雖然平台電腦公司不斷擴張成長，聘僱的人員也逐年增多，但是周松年並沒有將公司上市的打算。他說，平台電腦公司是加拿大除了上市公司以外最大的計算機軟件公司。他很滿意北美洲的學術和科研環境，正因為有這種鼓勵創新和支持失敗的環境，才能讓他不斷的嘗試，用智慧創造財富。他認為中國在這方面遠遠不夠，中國目前仍處於「考試文化」，所以中國學生很會考試，但缺乏對創造發明的培養。

回顧文革十年，周博士毫不猶豫地指為是一場浩劫，走過艱辛的這一段，他才真正體會到機會的珍貴，對於部份中國大陸官員貪污和浪費的現象，他認為是罪過，是人的價值和道德系統的喪失。想起文革最後那幾年，他在北京內燃機工廠做苦工，他用

Hard labor來形容自己當時的情況。雖然是走在科學的尖端，但周松年言談中，充滿對中國數千年來哲學、人文的嚮往。他提到在經濟發展的極端，是價值和社會倫理的破壞，但假以時日，相信悠久的中國文化還是會走向平衡的狀態。

周松年說，出生成長於中國，成家立業於北美，在兩個體制下的體驗，結合兩個社會的經歷，對他的生活、工作都有極大的幫助。

如今，他在學術和企業界都有成就，雲計算管理軟件的開創，帶給他智慧產權的回報，他願意回饋社會。在北約克寬敞舒適的住宅裡，與筆者品茗對談，雖然謙稱已到中年，這一生中最有智慧和衝勁的時代已經過去，但他兩眼仍閃爍著充滿自信的神采，撫今追昔，雖有一份感慨，但更多一份沉澱後的自信。



1980年年輕時的周松年，出國前攝於北京天壇。
Beijing, just before going to US to study, 1980

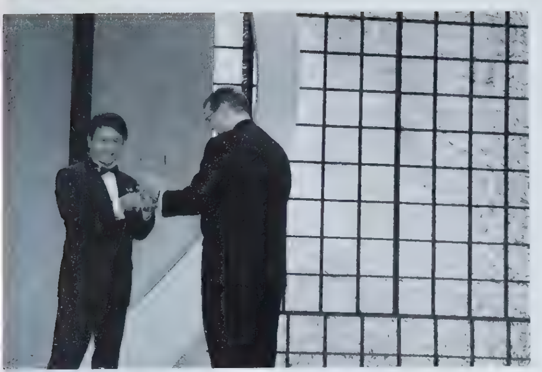
周松年1982畢業於波士頓東北大學時留影。
Graduated from Northeastern University, Boston, USA, 1982



1997年，周松年博士與「平台電腦公司」共同創立人王敬文博士(中)及武冰共慶獲創業家獎。
Celebrating Entrepreneur of the Year award from the Association of Chinese Canadian Entrepreneurs in 1997 with Platform Computing co-founders Dr. Jingwen Wang and Bing Wu



1998年2月當選為中國「國際人才」雜誌的封面人物。
Elected as the Cover Figure in International Talent magazine in China in 1998



2年周松年接受接受Ernest & Young最佳企業家獎。
Receiving the award of the 2002 Ernest & Young Technology Entrepreneur of the Year



周松年為北京工業大學加拿大校友會創會會長，圖為2006年春節聯歡會上合影。
Celebrating 2006 Chinese New year with Alumni Association of Beijing University of Technology, as its founding chairman



多倫多大學中國同學會2009年年會上，周松年應邀作主題演講談創業經驗，並與同學們合影。
Giving a keynote speech on entrepreneurship at the 2009 University of Toronto Chinese Student Association Annual Conference

Dr. Songnian Zhou

When Songnian Zhou was selected to be this year's Chinese Canadian Legend Award recipient, an immigrant from China told me that someone like Zhou with his achievements should have been awarded a long time ago. Although this recognition comes late, the Asian Business Network Association rectified the omission by putting Songnian Zhou on this year's slate, and the independent panel of judges also made a wise decision. This recognition will allow more Chinese Canadians, especially those from Hong Kong and Taiwan, to have an opportunity to know this successful entrepreneur who gave up his tenured professorship to build a high tech company: Platform Computing Corporation.

For over a decade, there have been a lot of news articles written about Zhou, not only in Chinese, but also in English, including a featured article in the Globe and Mail. Before the interview, the author spent some time reading these articles. There is no doubt that Zhou deserves a lot of respect for overcoming the tremendous difficulties he faced in his studies and in creating a new company. Although Zhou is a very talented individual, if he had not been able to persevere, to not give up, to not give in, and to try and try again, he would not have had the success he has today.

Songnian Zhou was born to a family with a capitalist background in 1956. In the early days of Communist China, Songnian's family was viewed as being 'bad elements', and when the Cultural Revolution broke out in 1966, his living stipend was only 6 RMB for each month. Needless to say, life was difficult, and all his five older siblings were sent away to the countryside to do hard labour. The exception was

Songnian, who, because he was the youngest, was allowed to stay with his parents. He loved to read and was able to study the books left by his brothers and sisters. Over time he did a lot of learning on his own. At seventeen, with three more years of the Cultural Revolution left, he was sent to work in an internal combustion engine factory in Beijing.

After the Cultural Revolution ended, Deng Xiaoping ordered the university entrance examination to be reinstated, no entrance exams having been held for the previous ten years. Songnian took the examination as a self-learner, and was able to get admitted into the Department of Control Automation at the Beijing University of Technology. He became one of the first groups of students to enter university after the Cultural Revolution, and it was a turning point in his life. Many people had to abandon their studies because of the unrest and turmoil over that period. At the university, there were large age gaps among the students. The oldest was 30 years old, while the youngest was 18, and everyone studied hard. In 1980, the President of Northeastern University, Boston, Massachusetts, led a delegation to visit China. He offered to take four students from China to their university in a student exchange program. Zhou was in 2nd year at that time and he was selected to be one of the four to enter Northeastern University 3rd year, his exam results being top among his class. He gave up Control Automation to switch to Computer Science. Overcoming the difficulty of learning English, he graduated with the highest mark from among 800 students two years later. Since he was interested in computer science, he applied to the University of California at Berkeley to study a Master's degree and a PhD degree in their computer science program. After spending five years at Berkeley, in 1987, Zhou joined the faculty as a Professor of Computer Science and Electrical Engineering at the

University of Toronto. In 1992 he was made a full tenured professor.

Zhou's success was in part due to the opportunity given to him by the President of Beijing University of Technology. He was told afterwards that because he did not have the right family background, the school authorities objected to him going abroad, but the President of the university insisted that Zhou be permitted to study abroad. Finally he was allowed to go. This is why Zhou always reminds himself that he has to try his very best, so that he does not fail the expectations of the President for him.

Becoming a tenured professor at a world-renowned university would be the epitome of success to any Chinese student. But the aggressive, rebellious Zhou was not going to coast through the rest of his life. He still remembered the PhD thesis he developed at Berkeley on 'distributed computing systems resource management'.

Since the first generation computer appeared in 1946, with incessant changes, the computer entered the 4th generation by the 1990s. With its convenient minute size, it functions just like a human brain and can be used everywhere. The software it uses now changes from centralized mainframe to distributed computing. However, each of the personal computers and servers still works standalone basically. This type of operation is suited to small scale computing. But if one wants to do large scale computing, then it is woefully inadequate. When Zhou was doing research at Berkeley, he already thought of this problem and his PhD thesis was based on the concept of resource sharing. When Zhou was teaching at the University of Toronto, he continued to do research and look for opportunities. He found that

many large enterprises had thousands of computers with very low utilization rate. He decided he wanted to solve this problem. At that time Northern Telecom was very interested in his load sharing concept, and gave him hundreds of thousands of dollars in research funds. Zhou led a research team to try to tie together the personal computers and servers in a network, so that they could share their computing resources collaboratively.

When the work showed some fruitful results, the 35-year-old Zhou took a sabbatical in August 1992 to start a company, using $200,000 as seed money with two other university graduates from China: Wong Jingwen and Wu Bing. The company is called Platform Computing Corporation. The first product was a piece of software called Load Sharing Facility (LSF), with Nortel and Pratt and Whitney among their first clients. Now it has been 18 years, and after continuous improvements and innovation, they now have 2000 clients over the world, with not one dissatisfied client among them. All the major world computer companies such as IBM, Hitachi, Dell, HP, NEC Sony, and AMD all use the LSF software from Platform Computing.

Currently Platform has branches all over the world, with close to six hundred technical experts, two hundred in Canada, and over one hundred in Beijing and Xian. Every year their revenue and profit increase, and even the aerospace industry in China uses LSF, evidence of how effective this software is.

Zhou uses some simple language to explain the concept behind LSF. To put it simply, it is a computing grid. Google calls it Cloud

Computing. In other words, use the network to form a humongous computer, sharing all the resources collaboratively. In the 18 years since Platform Computing has been established, there have been three main products, LSF in 1992, Symphony in 2002 based on Parallel Computing, and in 2009 the ISF software was introduced for 'Cloud Computing' with the same basic principles, but with different applications and operating environments.

Although Platform Computing expands continuously and its staff increases each year, Zhou does not plan to issue an IPO (initial public offering). He says that Platform Computing is the largest privately-owned software company in Canada. He is happy with the academic and research environment in North America, which encourages and supports innovation and research. He can keep on trying new things, and use the intellectual property to build wealth. He feels that China still has a long way to go, with its 'examination culture' where students can score high marks in tests, but they are not encouraged to be creative.

Looking back on the ten years of Cultural Revolution in China, Zhou says that it was undoubtedly a catastrophe. It was an extremely difficult past, and he treasures the precious opportunities that he has had. On the corruption and wastefulness of some of China's bureaucrats, he feels it is sinful, and reflects a general loss of personal values and ethical and moral standards. Thinking about the last three years of the Cultural Revolution, he described his time at the factory as doing 'hard labour'. Now that he has firmly established himself in the academic and business world, the intellectual property of 'cloud computing' has given him reward, not only in money, but also in satisfaction. His whole family lives in a large and comfortable house

in North York. Although he says he is now middle-aged, and the adrenalin does not flow as much as before, his eyes are still shining bright for a confidant future, but they also reflect sadness for the past.

Platform Computing has established offices in Beijing and Xian, training local technical talent and transferring high-tech knowhow. This contribution to China's technology development, this building of a bridge between the two countries, is testimony to Zhou's foresight and future legacy.

訪問後記

古偉凱

我負責撰寫「紅楓傳奇」人物已連續第四年，這次當選的六位傳奇人物，其中有三位是來自中國大陸的移民，分別是Plateform Computing Corporation公司創辦人周松年博士，約克大學法學院李金艷教授，以及本地「中華老字號」食品進口商路明光先生。連同已退休的權威整型外科醫生伍衛權，緬尼托巴省華裔省督李紹麟，本地華人擔任消防工作最高職位的的黃永忠先生。

能有機會與專家名流交談是一件愉快的事，因為有機會從他們的人生歷練中得到許多啟示和寶貴的經驗，至於訪談之後的寫作，對於記者和編輯出身的我而言，也不是太難的事，但是文稿要寫得精彩卻不容易，除了個人的寫作能力有限，還要看讀者主觀上是否認同，我只能盡力而為。過去一向被人認為，捐錢做慈善才是對特定的族裔社區和整體社會有貢獻，而且似乎捐的錢越多，貢獻就越大，其實這種觀念應該有所調整。就以這次當選的六位「紅楓傳奇」人物來說，都與捐錢扯不上太多的關係，反而是他(她)們的奮鬥過程值得大家學習，尤其是周松年、李金艷、路明光三位來自中國大陸的移民。

請容我佔用點篇幅，以英文字母的順序，簡單縷述一下他(她)們奮鬥的歷程：

約克大學奧斯古法學院(Osgoode Hall)教授李金艷博士，80年代中出生於河北省涿縣農家，靠自己的努力取得CIDA獎學金來加拿大學習，由85至91年，6年內獲得皇后大學法學碩士，多倫多大學和約克大學法學博士學位，且不必經由實習和考試就取得律師資格，但她最終選擇了誨人不倦的教授行業。她送給華人專業人士移民想取得專業認証資格的金玉良言，發人深省。

李紹麟於二戰結束前出生於香港，1962年移民加拿大緬尼吐巴省，18歲進入緬大攻讀化學專業。67年畢業，本擬返港考律師牌，適逢香港67暴動而決定留在加拿大，申請進入溫尼辟市政府廢水管理局擔任水質化驗師，直至2005年退休。李平生樂於助人，不求回報，99年曾獲頒加拿大勳章。原以為屆齡就退

休，沒想到2009年6月19日，榮獲哈珀總理委任為緬尼吐巴省第24任省督，任期為五年。

軍人出身的路明光96年來加，曾嘗試過經營紡織品、聖誕節工藝品、農場，最後選中進口中國食品，2001年開始進口「中華老字號」產品如六必居、王致和、魚泉榨菜、東北大米等，極受歡迎。他計劃邀集國內著名企業，集資開設類似COSTCO的大賣場。從05年開始建立「網上超市」，現升級為「物流網」，消費者可從網上訂貨，在北美和中國都有服務站。路明光對於捐助國內災民和教育事業十分熱心。

伍衛權出生於香港，7歲時隨父母以難民身份移民加拿大。從小立志做醫生，麥基爾大學(McGill U.）醫學院畢業，64年獲研究獎學金，赴英國馳名的維能山醫院(Vernon) 整形外科研究中心受訓一年。他強調選擇整形外科絕非為了賺錢，而是看到許多人因為燒傷、燙傷、車禍、意外而導致身體外表、皮膚、手腳等變形，希望借重整形外科手術重建病人的身心健康。這位「仁心仁術」的良醫於96年退休，98年獲頒「加拿大勳章」。

黃永忠出生於香港，當年還在「崇德書院」讀中六時，報名香港消防局招聘獲得錄取，開始他一生的消防生涯。從三級消防官、總部參事官、香港國際機場救難主管、高級參事官高級、做到消防區長。90年移民加拿大，四個月後加入旺市消防局擔任督察(Inspector)，後升任消防隊長(Captain)，3年前任消防局行政官(Executive Officer)，定明年初退休，計劃編寫有關家居安全和消防方面的材料，鋪上電腦網絡，提高市民防火和救火的常識。

今年40出頭的周松年博士小時候經歷文革，物質生活雖苦，但他卻利用家中幼子「留守」的機會，奠定學習的基礎，為文革後中國首批大學生，考取獎學金並得到恩師的提挈負笈留美，獲加州柏克萊大學博士，應聘在多大教了幾年書，92年8月辭教職，與另兩人合創平台電腦公司(Platform Computing Corporation)，致力開發「工作管理系統軟件-Load Sharing Facility簡稱LSF軟件」，成為全球性知名軟件公司。

以上六位得獎人都有非常傑出的表現，筆者在本書中都有相當詳實的介紹。我之所以縷述他們奮鬥成功的故事，是希望以他們的範例，鼓勵華人移民在逆境中「乘風破浪覓理想」，這也是華商網絡每年舉辦「紅楓傳奇」人物選拔的主要目的。



編者心語 From The Editor

周鑒 Kim Chau

生命影響生命

十一年前深秋時份，筆者走過遍地落葉的迂迴小路，攀上紅滿佈的的山嶺上，構思「紅楓傳奇」勵志書集。從昔日寂寂無名，到今天鏗鏗共鳴的獎項，這本勵志書集一直保持著一貫原始的目標：以文字、感情描寫成功人士背後的動人際遇及感人故事；以「紅」代表中國，以「楓」代表加拿大，「傳奇」是講述加拿大華人的奮鬥事蹟及當事人的心路歷程。

人生離不開「喜、怒、哀、樂」；「高、低、起、跌」；「順、逆、好、壞」；關鍵在於得意行運時，我們有沒有心存感恩的情懷？於失意倒運時，我們有沒有發揮敢拼的精神！人生有幾多個十年？成功源自積極的思想，失敗歸究於負面思維，成功故事，除了激勵自己，還可鼓勵身邊的人。積極的人生就好像一枚燃著了的臘燭，除了照耀自己外，更能燃亮其他許多許多的心靈臘燭，令人觸動，發熱發光。「紅楓傳奇」就是承擔起這一種「生命影響生命」神聖使命的著作。。

感謝古偉凱及鍾蕙蘭的努力，將今年6位得獎者的精彩事跡與大家分享。筆者對紅楓人物的個人體會都非常深刻：

李紹麟省督：廣結善緣，一舉成名

筆者去年收藏了一輯省督的照片。以代表英女皇尊貴的身份，熱情投入在台上哼唱高歌，台儀風範、感情流露、音律歌韻頗為專業。有趣的是連萬錦市長Frank　Scarpitti、籌委會共同主席

的夫婿Sandy兄等也吸引上台，一眾樂隊成員在台上大開演唱會。台下跳舞的人越來越多，而最後大家向台上歡呼唱采，當時已經是零晨12時！？李省督這一股親和魅力，將接近完結的晚宴推上另一個高潮。

李金艷教授：一門深入，做到最好

貴為律法學者的權威，可以說是專業中的皇者。李教授文滔武略，從體育到讀書，做研究，從中國農村走到加拿大法院，她的奮鬥事跡令所有新移民再沒有藉口，英文法文可以學得好、工作可以找得到、家庭可以活得好、主流社會也可以融入到，一切在乎於個人的奮鬥與努力。

路明光：衝勁十足，一代楷模

很難想像初時在外國生活，沒有故鄉慣常食物與用品的生活是會怎樣的？路明光從事的一項品種多如天上繁星，清關手續複雜如地上飛沙微塵的事業。他的工作影響萬千家庭生活，所謂「柴米油鹽醬醋茶，琴棋書畫詩酒花」，食與用的都顯露出人民的智慧與藝術情操。百年老字號並非浪得虛名，內裡蘊含家鄉情懷外，還有許多懷舊文化，「路明光」走上一條「光明路」，在「紅楓路」上留下他蒼勁的足印。

伍衛權醫生：兩情相悅，一生無悔

古謂「不求金玉重重貴，但愿兒孫個個賢。百世修來同船渡，千世修來共枕眠。」現代人日以繼夜在財富與名位上競逐的成就，都不如一段轟轟烈烈的愛情，詩經有云：「死生契闊，與子相悅；執子之手，與子偕老」。良緣由天賜，真愛憑互信，伍醫生夫婦的愛情故事既浪漫，又純真，給人物歡喜、給人啟發。

黃永忠：一生英勇，保家衛居

消防員救人於紅紅烈火，有如醫生治人於危危重病，都是人

民心目中的英雄人物。42年的消防生涯，從前線救火，生死繫於一線，到家居安全，防火免災，都是牽涉到「生命悠關」的重要問題。黃帝內經有言：「上工治未病」，將救災的層次提升至最高的預防級別，開班授徒，教人家居安全，黃永忠經已臻達人生另一新的境界。

周松年博士：一身是膽，決不放棄

充滿著「叛逆細胞」，偏要向逆境挑戰，誓不低頭，能行難行、能忍難忍，能人所不能！1948年著名首相邱吉爾在牛津大學的20分鐘演講會中，只說了三句話：「決不放棄」、「決不，決不放棄」及「決不，決不，決不能放棄」。說完他就下台了，會場上寂靜了一分鐘後，突然爆發出熱烈的掌聲，經久不息。周松年博士的「叛逆細胞」充滿著這種「決不放棄」。

全力以赴做到最好

從前，一個獵人帶著獵狗去打獵。 獵人一槍擊中一隻兔子的後腿，受傷的兔子開始拼命地奔跑。獵狗在獵人的指示下也飛奔去追逋兔子。可是追著追著，兔子跑不見了，獵狗只好悻悻地回到獵人身邊，獵人開始罵獵狗了：「你真沒用，連一隻受傷的兔子都追不到！」獵狗聽了很不服氣地回道：「我已經盡力而為了呀！」

再說兔子帶傷跑回洞裡，它的兄弟們都圍過來驚訝地問它：「那隻獵狗很兇呀！你又帶了傷，怎麼跑得過它的？」

兔子解釋道：「牠是盡力而為，我可是全力以赴呀！沒追上我，牠最多挨一頓罵；而我若不全力地跑，可就沒命了呀！」

美國前總統卡特Jimmy Carter在自傳Why Not the Best?中，曾提到海軍上將李科弗問他在海軍學院的成績，他挺起胸膛，得意的回答：「長官，全班八百二十人，我考第五十九名！」然後往椅背一靠， 等候讚賞。

可是他沒有得到稱讚，長官只是再問：「你那時全力以赴

了沒有？」Have you done the best?卡特心虛的回答：「沒有， 長官。No, Sir!」上將對他看了一會，然後問了卡特最後一個問題，是他一輩子都不能忘記的。

上將說：「為甚麼？」Why?卡特深切反省這個問題，最終令他成為美國第39任總統。

世間事如果要成功，就要全力以赴！

「華商網絡協會」在王昆明會長的領導下，走過漫漫長路，披荊斬棘，他以身作則，全力以赴，與一眾會董的多年努力，令ABNA順利發展。2009年是我們發展的轉捩點，首先是與祖國共慶週年誕辰，繼而是2010年「紅楓匯」的誕生，匯聚群英，貢獻社會，「紅楓傳奇」正在開始第二個精彩的「十年」。

「紅楓傳奇」人物獎

在最早期，得獎者盡是地區性的社會精英；發展到今日，「紅楓傳奇」的人物有來自跨國企業的CEO、香港及加拿大政府官員、參議員、省督、大學教授及校長等國家棟樑柱石，令這個獎項的理想得到了一致的肯定及認同。盡管國際社會有不同的著名獎項，「紅楓傳奇」人物獎具備了個體的特色與氣質。今年筆者雖然未能參加盛會，在此遙祝大家生活平安、身體健康、心境快樂！

最後想藉著本文的結束，悼念我們尊敬的會董，Alice Ma我們永遠懷念著妳，祝福妳！

周鑒
創會會長
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福慧愛心　紅楓善緣

今年《紅楓傳奇》邁向第十一年，是表揚社區傑出人士方面，一個備受重視的平臺。同時，福慧教育基金會亦進入第六年，在中國貧區助學的獨特模式，亦深獲稱許。我有機會參與這兩項十分有意義的活動，是一個福份。

我與《紅楓傳奇》的因緣，始于2002年我被友好多番勸説，要我接受《紅楓傳奇》的提名。我為社區盡力，是由內心的使命感驅使，不欲與獎項挂鈎；但拗不過友好的堅持，我便要求訪問的重心，必須是放在宣揚為社區做義工的意義，吸引更多朋友，參加服務社會的行列。

當時我提及中國貧困學生因經濟拮据，被逼輟學的情況嚴重，華商網絡和《紅楓傳奇》一些朋友關心追問，我向他們解釋參與香港福慧慈善基金會的工作，《再窮也不能窮教育，再苦也不能苦孩子》的心願，想不到獲得他們的共鳴，大力鼓勵開展助學行動，促使了2004年成立《加拿大福慧基金會》，現在更名為《福慧教育基金會》。華商網絡亦坐言起行，捐出了一筆永久性基金，每年讓一批孤兒學生，獲得新生命。

今年適逢加中建交四十周年之慶，歷年來，華商網絡在促進加拿大與中國之間的文化、藝術、教育、營商等各方面的交流，擔當了很好的橋樑作用，深受社區敬重。他們對福慧的支持，正是致力加中合作的其中一個典範！

福慧初建立時，抱著默默耕耘之心，短短六年間，發展迅速，受到廣泛認同，是出乎意料之外，從第一年資助175名貧困大學生開始，到目前已經資助了3,000名四川和廣東省清貧大學生及高中生，1,700名涼山族自治區偏遠山區裏的小孤兒。福慧助學之路上，善長和義工越來越多。我們心中充滿無盡的感激，也總結了一點點成功的經驗，希望與朋友們分享：

*加拿大福慧凝聚了此地海外華人一份份濃厚的愛國情懷，灌注於愛護孩子上——不忍孩子們因家貧而失學，願為中國普及教育，甘心為孺子牛，付出長期不懈的努力。我們資助對象，包括大、中學生及涼山小孤兒兩部分。

*資助策略，集中于軟件改進方面。善款全部直接用於學生身上。大、中學生的獎助學金，是親手直接交到同學手中。在四川涼山，我們沒有蓋過一所學校建築物，捐款全數用於孤兒《福星班》之食宿、管理、增添學習資源、提供老師培訓等。



*《福星班》的成功，與教育局、民政局、學校衷誠合作，是至為關鍵的。涼山高原邊陲巒障，孤兒家庭與外界疏隔，當地政府明白福慧人的誠意，支持我們每年夏天在涼山，翻山越嶺家訪失學的孤兒，核實資料；更協助我們把7-11歲的小孤兒接進學校，在學校裏撥出宿舍，提供配套資源，讓孩子安心住校讀書，由福慧聘請生活管理員照顧。目前在布拖、昭覺、金陽、美姑等縣設有《福星班》和《女子班》，收養孩子達1,700名。我們並獲得來自香港大學，北京清華大學，四川西昌學院等的社會、心理系教授義務協辦師資培訓，鼓勵愛心為本。每年五月和十月，助學團會到涼山探訪可愛的福星孩子。

*大、中學生資助方面，我們每年查核家庭經濟狀況，要求學生成績中上，每年兩次的探訪，與同學面對面小組座談，送上一片片貼上鼓勵格言的真楓葉。福慧在加拿大專門設有通訊小組，與這些少年同學長期通信、通電郵，開解他們在人生路上遇到的疑惑，鼓勵他們逆境自強，用功讀書，服務社群，每年的通訊往來逾1,500封。

*福慧教育基金會在加拿大和香港，都是註冊慈善團體，我們走在一起，就是為了孩子，福慧的組織、活動和財政的透明度極高，每一位善長和義工，擁有各自的經驗和專長，大家都抱大愛無私之心，有錢出錢，有力出力，我們不斷改進，只要對孩子好，又是力所能及，便積極爭取實行。

這幾年為了福慧的助學事業，經常到中國去，感觸良多。中國已經成為國際貿易大國，沿海地區和一些大中城市相當繁榮，但中西部和廣大農村的不少地區仍然落後，還有1.5億人口生活在聯合國設定的貧困線之下。涼山高原上我們資助的有些地區，更被列為貧困縣中的最貧困縣，我們助學團的朋友踏入孤兒的“家”，都不忍卒睹，難過得忍不住熱淚。。。

在中國，慈善扶貧已經是一項全國性的議程，海外有關致力民生教育的非政府慈善組織，如福慧等，是可以施展所長，提供經驗。

我們也希望，每年的紅楓傳奇獎，將有助於鼓勵海外華人，發揮充當橋樑的機會，吸收西方的科技、經驗、技能、標準和價值觀，為中國提供借鑑和參考，協助中國慈善事業的推廣，為邁向發達，和諧的社會，盡一分力。

福慧教育基金會
會長
關保衛



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ABNA Supports Fu Hui Charitable Deeds

As "Chinese Canadian Legend" is approaching its 11th year as an important platform to celebrate outstanding individuals in our communities, Fu Hui Education Foundation is stepping into its 6th year, sponsoring needy students in impoverished areas in China using its highly praised unique model.

My connection with Chinese Canadian Legend started in 2002 when I was persuaded repeatedly by friends to accept the nomination. My devotion to serving the community is driven by a deep sense of vocation, and not by the desire of winning any trophies. With great persistence of my friends and colleagues, I request that the focus of the interview must be focused on spreading the true values and meaning of being a volunteer in the community so that the movement is able to attract more people to join in the cause.

I mentioned at the time that financial problems facing students in China were serious, and many were forced to terminate their education. Responding to questions of many of my concerned friends and colleagues within ABNA and Chinese Canadian Legend, I explained the work done by the Hong Kong Fu Hui Foundation and their motto: "Even if we are poor, we won't deprive our children of education. Even if we have to suffer, we won't let our children suffer." This had led to unexpected resonance and strong encouragement in the development of education sponsorship, and resulted in the establishment of "Fu Hui Canada Foundation", now "Fu Hui Education Foundation". As promised, ABNA set up their endowment fund to help give new life to orphans every year.

This year celebrates the 40th anniversary of China-Canada foreign relations. Throughout the years, ABNA has been acting as a strong catalyst in promoting culture, art, education and business bilaterally, and has been highly respected by the community. Their support for Fu Hui is one of the many role models exemplifying China-Canada cooperation.

When Fu Hui was first founded, it was with great passion but little expectation of great promise. But within six short years, we have developed quickly and have received wide recognition beyond our imagination. In

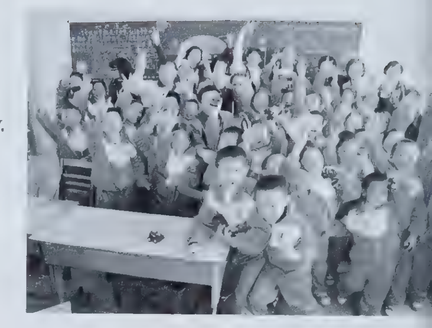
the first year, we sponsored 175 financially needy university students. Now, we are helping 3,000 university and high school students in Sichuan and Guangdong, together with 1,700 young orphans in the remote mountain areas of the Yi Autonomy Region in Liangshan. Fu Hui's endeavour has attracted an increasing number of donors and volunteers. To them, we express deep gratitude. Here I would like to share with you our experience on the road to achievement:

- Here in Canada, Fu Hui has created great patriotic sentiments in uniting overseas Chinese in the nurturing and caring of children. By not wanting to see the loss of education opportunities due to poverty, we are committed to making universal education in China a reality. Our targets include university and high school students as well as Liangshan orphans.

- Our sponsorship strategies focus on improving software. All donations are for students' own use. For university and high school students, funds are given directly to the students. In Liangshan, Sichuan, funds are not used to pay for school constructions, but are used for meals, accommodation, school management, learning resources and teacher training.

- The success of our "Starlet" (orphan) classes is the result of key cooperation among ministries of education, civil bureaus and schools. Liangshan is situated deeply in remote mountains, and the orphan families are separated from the outside world. The local government understands Fu Hui's sincerity and supports our annual summer trips, climbing and trekking distant mountains to visit orphans and their homes to verify their information. The government also helps to take in orphans from 7-11 years old and provides school dormitories and other supporting resources. This allows them to live and study safely at school without worries while being taken care of by Fu Hui hired nannies. Currently, we have taken in 1,700 children from Butuo, Zhaojue, Jinyang, and Meigu prefectures, who are studying in "Starlet" and "Girls'" classes. Sociology and psychology professors from the University of Hong Kong, Qinghua University in Beijing and Xichang College in Sichuan have also kindly volunteered their work in teacher training. In May and October each year, teams of donors would visit the lovely starlets in Liangshan.

- On the front of university and high school sponsorships, we verify students' family financial situations annually and require them to achieve above average results. We then visit them twice a year, hold small group discussions, and present each one with a Canadian maple leaf printed with encouraging words. There is a dedicated letter-writing team in Canada who communicates



with these young students through letters and emails to offer advice on life and encourage them to be strong in adversity, to study hard, and to serve the community. Such communication exceeds 1,500 items a year.

- Fu Hui Education Foundation is a registered charity both in Canada and Hong Kong. Everything we do is for the benefits of the children. Our organization, activities and finances are highly transparent. Each donor and volunteer possesses unique experiences and expertise. With hearts of selflessness, we donate our money and time. We strive to make improvements and fight for the well-beings of the children within our abilities.

In the last few years, during my many visits to China because of my commitment to Fu Hui, I have been greatly touched. While China has become a global economic power with prosperous cities booming along her coastline, many regions in the central and western parts and the vast rural areas are still lagging far behind. 150 million people are still living under the poverty line as defined by the United Nations. The Liangshan mountain areas, where we have provided help, are considered the poorest of the poor. When our donor friends stepped into our orphans' "homes", they are often brought to tears by their miserable conditions.

In China, charity work in helping the poor has become a national agenda. Overseas non-government organizations with a focus on living standards and education, such as Fu Hui, are given the opportunity to spread their wings and to share experiences.

We hope that the annual Chinese Canadian Legend Award will serve as a reminder for overseas Chinese to seize the opportunity of bridging the two countries. By absorbing western technology, experience, skills, standards and values, we can provide China with examples and references. This will help promote charity work in China, and will also help in the development of an advanced and harmonious society.

Stanley Kwan
President
Fu Hui Education Foundation
October, 2010

封面設計 Cover Designer

黃靖雯 Mina Wong

Mina Wong has been passionate about art and design since she was little. Her professional career in marketing and advertising field extends her creativity into different media including print, radio and TV. For the past few years, Mina had the great privilege to contribute to her community through designing the ABNA Chinese Canadian Legend gala ticket and book cover design.







孟嘗會宗旨

孟嘗會是加國註冊慈善團體，以扶老慈幼為宗旨。透過孟嘗會屬下的長期護理中心、中文學校及青年團，為社區不同年齡人士提供醫療護理、文化、教育及康樂活動等各項服務，以貫徹本會提倡中華文化哲理及配合社區發展服務精神。



孟嘗會長期護理中心

孟嘗會為華人社區提供高質素的長期護理服務已逾三十年之久，除了位於市中心歷史悠久的孟嘗安老院外，近年落成啟用的烈治文山及士嘉堡兩座長期護理中心，為社區提供總共457張護理床位。護理院服務範圍不斷擴展，包括特別護理組，提供全面服務予老人癡呆症等病患者柔身體殘障人士。此外，為了迎合華裔長者在生活、語言及文化的需要，院內醫護人員及職工均以華語溝通，同時提供中式膳食以配合華人口味習慣。



孟嘗會青年團

孟嘗會青年團於一九六九年成立，目的是培養華裔青少年的領導才能及群體精神。至二零零二年，青年團更發展為少年組（十四至十八歲）及青年領袖組（十九至三十歲），這擴展為大學生及年輕專業人士提供交流計劃，在顧問團的領導下，少年組及青年領袖組定期聚會，並合力籌辦各種籌款活動，培養樂觀進取的精神。



孟嘗會中文學校

孟嘗會中文學校是加國最大的私立學校之一，於一九六八年創立，學校宗旨為教育學生閱讀和書寫中文，認識中華文化，鼓勵學生實踐加國多元文化精神。中文班以國、粵語授課，並設有數學班。三間分校位於北約克、怡陶碧谷及萬錦市，學生超過一千人。

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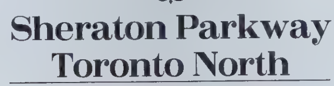
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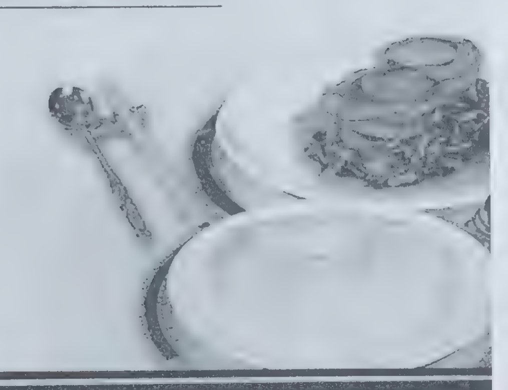


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THANK YOU!



我的名字是史雪兒，我今年九歲。我的媽媽是香港人，而我的爸爸是土生土長的加拿大人。在我還是嬰兒時，我的媽媽為免我不會講廣東話，她在我兩歲之前，只跟我講廣東話；而我的爸爸也要學廣東話來跟我溝通。現在我有時會因更正他的發音，而抱著爸爸開心大笑。

我從兩歲開始讀中文班，每當別人聽到我講廣東話而驚訝，我心中就只希望自己沒有説錯話。我以前是一個很怕醜的小女孩。不過，在我四歲的時候，得到我的中文學校(精英幼兒學校)的校長和老師的鼓勵下，參加了我的第一次中文朗誦比賽，令我自信心增加不少。之後我不斷練習朗誦，希望做得更好。我的小妹妹因為見我的練習多了而對朗誦發生興趣。經過多年的努力，我今年得到青少年學藝比賽之粵語獨誦冠軍和最佳表現獎。我感到非常非常自豪，和相信只要努力，願望就可以實現。

My name is Sydney Smith and I am 9 years old. I was raised in a family where my mom is from Hong Kong and my dad was born in Toronto. When I was small, my mom was so worried that I would not speak Cantonese that the first 2 years of my life, she only spoke Cantonese to me. My dad had to learn Cantonese so that he could communicate with me. From time to time, my dad and I would break out in laughter when I correct his funny pronunciations.

I have been going to Cantonese class since I was 2 years old. Sometimes, people are surprised to find that I can speak Cantonese fluently. What they do not see is how much I want to use the language properly. I used to be a very shy girl. However, the principal and teachers of my Chinese school, Bayview Elite Learning Centre, encouraged me to participate in the Chinese Arts & Literary Contests. My first Cantonese recital competition was when I was 4 years old. Now I enjoy performing so much that it has helped to build my confidence a lot. Sometimes, I have to compete against my younger sister which will lift up her interest. I won the Best Performance Award in Cantonese this year. I was so proud of myself. I believe if I keep on trying, I can do anything.



表演嘉賓 PERFORMERS

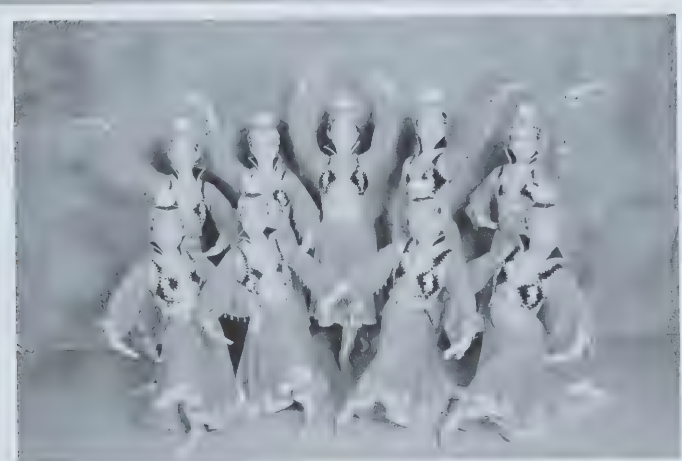
孫玲舞蹈學校介紹：

孫玲舞蹈學校已經成立十餘年，經過嚴格和科學的舞蹈教育，讓學生能夠體驗和珍惜舞蹈藝術的優美形體和高雅氣質，學生通過舞蹈藝術理解和接受中国文化。學生何文偉，Jin Jin Dai，Vicky Luo，Cecilia Hui 等分別在全北美舞蹈比賽和多倫多Kiwanis舞蹈比賽中，獲最高級組個人和群體舞蹈第一名。學校更積極和熱衷参與社區的大型文藝演出，如中國和加拿大國慶，四川賑災，香港回歸，每年的春節晚會，同一首歌，電視新楓采頒獎，中秋，國際風箏和華夏節慶活動等等。愿為承傳中国舞蹈藝術繼續努力。

Introduction of Sun Ling School of Dance:

The school has been founded over 10 years in Ontario. In all these years, the persistence and scientific approach on teaching effort allows students to experience and appreciate the beauty and gracefulness in dance. The beautiful and graceful art form of dance leads students to understand and anticipate the dance heritage in Chinese culture. Students Wan Wei He, Jin Jin Dai, Vicky Luo, Cecilia Hui and others have achieved first place in the North America Chinese Dance competition in Vancouver and Kiwanis Dance competition in Ontario for solo and group dance categories. The school has also actively participated in major community cultural events such as the Chinese and Canadian National Day celebrations, Sichuan Earth Quake Relief fund raising performance, Return of Hong Kong to China celebration, yearly Chinese New Year gala, All Stars Show "The Same Song", New Canadian TV Reward presentation, Midautumn, International Kite and Hua Xiao Festivals and more. These are the results of the restless pursuit of the promotion of dance heritage in Chinese culture.







陸敏雪



陸敏雪英文名：MICHELLE LU。1998年出生于加拿大多倫多，小學五年級，小名小雪咪咪。

2004年曾獲多倫多華人歌唱比賽《優秀兒童獎》。

2005年3月以高昂的人氣獲得了中央電視台2台《非常6+1》非常明星冠軍獎。

2006年參加了中央電視台《同一首歌》與台灣急智歌王張帝打擂台，同年以100分的成績奪得<超級少年>冠軍獎。並獲得《星光大道》年度優秀選手獎。

2007年應邀參加了江蘇衛視在美國洛杉磯舉辦的北美春節晚會《金童玉女鬧新春》與阿爾法打擂台及澳洲影片《Get Up N'Move》歌舞片在多倫多電影中心的拍攝。

2008年參加李德倫交響樂大型演出及413渥太華國會山莊海外華人萬人聚會，支持奧運。同年參與多倫多四川賑災義演。並獲得全球閩南語創作歌曲歌唱大賽前10強，並前往台灣（台中市）跨年晚會演出。

2009年應邀參加江蘇國際頻道《春節特別節目》做嘉賓。同年中央電視台4台《中國文藝》欄目播出了《幸運女孩陸敏雪》的專題節目，成為一周網絡紅人。



2010年由環球愛心教育基金會舉辦的《童星陸敏雪首次個人演唱會》在多倫多Fairview Library Theatre 成功舉行。同年八月參加台灣鄧麗君文教基金會舉辦的鄧麗君紀念歌曲大賽，奪得多倫多冠軍，並飛往溫哥華總決賽，再奪總冠軍，成為加拿大的小鄧麗君。

" A STAR WAS BORN" in Toronto in 1998. Michelle Lu's musical talent surpasses her age of 12. Her dynamic voice and unique showmanship have won her numerous awards in various singing and talent competitions around the world. She has actively participated in community events such as the "The same song" concert, "All stars show", Sichuan Earthquake Relief fundraising performances and Canada Day celebrations.

Michelle is not only showcased in television shows in China and Taiwan but is also enjoying popularity in numerous featured performances in the U.Tube.











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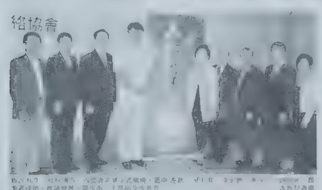
were led by

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「紅楓傳奇」得獎名單揭曉

6中港傑出移民奪殊榮



2010年9月11日 星期六　社區 新聞　明報 A10

6紅楓人物選出

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【明報專訊】由華... Honourable Mr. Phil... Neville G. Poy... (Professor Jinyan Li)... (Ming Kong)... (Andrew W. Wong)... (Dr. ... Zhou)... 頒獎典禮將於10月30日(星期六)晚上在... 酒店舉行。

6得獎者來自中港 奮發向上貢獻卓絕



世界日報 worldjournal.com　2010年9月11日 星期六 SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 2010　社區 A15

紅楓傳奇人物揭曉 下月頒獎

6得獎者積極無畏奉獻社會國家 其中3位來自大陸 十年來首見

記者[illegible]

多倫多報導

李紹麟、李金艷、路明光、伍衛楊、黃永忠和周松年六人，當選為[illegible]2010年「紅楓傳奇」人物。以「乘風破浪覓理想，情繫楓[illegible]傳奇」為主題的頒獎典禮，將於10月30日舉行。

紅楓傳奇，[illegible]表彰[illegible]逆境中奮發向上，發揚人生積極無畏的精神，具啟發和激勵人生作用，對國家、社會、社區卓有貢獻者。今年經20人的甄選[illegible]，當選出的這六位當選者中，有3位來自大陸，這是過去十屆所沒有見到過的。

香港移民李紹麟18歲進入緬尼托巴大學攻讀化學專業，後進入溫尼辟市政府[illegible]水管理局擔任水質化驗師。他1999年獲得加拿大勳章，2009年榮獲哈珀總理委任，任緬省第24任省督，任期五年。

出生於中國河北的李金艷，在1985年獲得加拿大國際發展總署獎學金來到加拿大攻讀法律，獲皇后大學法學碩士、多倫多大學和約克大學法學博士。1991年受聘為西安大略大學法學教授，1999年轉到約克大學Osgoode Hall法學院任教，曾擔任代院長一年。

路明光1996年移民加拿大，嘗試過多種謀生之術，於2001年開始將中華老字號食品和調味品進口到加拿大，並於2005年建立網上超市。他目前正在籌畫成立物流網，集合中國和北美的名牌產品，供消費者上網訂購。

伍衛楊七歲時從香港移民加拿大，在McGill大學醫學院畢業後，赴英國著名的Vernon醫院整形外科研究中心受訓。他運用整形外科技術幫助因燒傷、燙傷、車禍等意外導致身體、手腳、皮膚受創的病人重建身心健康。他曾於1998年獲頒加拿大勳章。

曾在香港消防局作到高職的黃永五，移民後從低層做起，歷任督察、消防隊長，[illegible]年起擔任旺市消防局行政官。他20年前將美國的消防工程師學會引入北美，並計畫於明年退休後編寫有關家居安全和防火資料，提供給社會。

周松年是中國文革後首批大學生和留學生，1987年獲伯克萊大學博士學位，1992年獲聘多倫多大學終身教授。同年8月他毅然辭去教授職位，與他人合創平台電腦公司，至今發展為擁有600名員工的全球知名軟件公司。

紅楓傳奇頒獎晚宴將於10月30日晚，在列治文山市喜來登酒店舉行，聯邦參議員利德蕙、香港經貿處處長[illegible]擔任獎項的榮譽贊助人。查詢電話為416-292-6374，或瀏覽網站：www.abna.ca。





周松年（左起）、李金艷、黃永五、路明光與頒獎典禮委員會成員合影。（記者[illegible]/攝影）


Chinese Canadian Legend Award Gala October 31, 2009



Chinese Canadian Legend Award Gala October 31, 2009


Richard Charles Lee Canada - Hong Kong Library April 9, 2010



Press Conference May 8, 2010



Selection committee meeting July 7, 2010



Announcement Reception September 10, 2010



2010 Chinese Canadian Legend Award Recipients:

Philip Lee
Jinyan Li
Lu Mingguang
Neville Poy
Andrew Wong
Songnian Zhou

Editor	Kim Chau
	Camilla Tong
Chinese Author	Tony Ku
English Author	Connie Woo
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